





REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1896.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) ACT, 1842.

6 AND 6 VIC., CAP. 106, SEC. 112.



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Dublin Castle,

19th July, 1897.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1896.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. HARREL,

The Secretary,

To the Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

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REPORT
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FOR 1896.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G., K.P., P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1896, being the 28th since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland were placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,553 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1896, as compared with 6,551 in 1895. This shows an increase of 2. There was an increase of 103 amongst the 2nd, but a decrease of 101 amongst the 3rd class boats. The returns from the Guidore Division showed a falling off of over 100 boats, principally among the 3rd class. The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard, having been asked for an explanation, replied as follows:—

“The returns forwarded this year are correct. It has been the custom for the owners to bring their registers to be signed, but this year I instructed the Officers to make a personal and exhaustive inspection and to see all the boats which were registered, consequently a great number of the boats are not used for fishing, they are used for marketing and carrying turf, others have been broken up or worn out. There are nearly the same number of boats as last year, but they are not used for fishing, neither have they been for a number of years. Those boats which are not used for fishing have had their registers cancelled.”

There were 23,997 men and 1,167 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous year of 227 men and a decrease of 158 boys. Of the vessels 380 were first class, 2,841 second class, and 3,332 third class. Details are given in the Appendix No. 2, page 94.

Although no considerable variation in the number of vessels, men, and boys employed has taken place for a number of years, the value of the gear used has greatly increased.

There were 38 first class, 377 second class, and 440 third class boats that did not fish during the year. The reasons given are various, the following being typical:—"No crew;" "laid up;" "owner employed otherwise;" "used for pleasure;" "not in repair," "in carrying trade;" "tender to lightship;" "broken up, registers cancelled during year;" "gave up fishing;" "no gear;" "crew in other boats."

Twenty-five first class boats from Arklow attended the Scotch Herring Fishery.

Loans.

We received during the year 145 applications from 190 persons for loans amounting to £4,049 17s. 2d. Of these we recommended 120 to 161 persons, to the amount of £3,108 3s. 8d. The sum actually issued during the year by the Board of Works was £4,780 15s. 10d., which of course included some loans recommended during the previous year.

Of the £20,000 reserved by the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us in non-congested districts, the sum of £14,843 0s. 8d. was advanced up to the 31st December, 1896. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £16,087 17s. 9d. The repayments were £6,782 19s. 8d.; the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity, £9,144 11s. 4d. The arrears on the £16,087 17s. 9d. consisted of £160 6s. 9d.

Amongst the larger loans recommended by us were the following:—

County Antrim, loan of £60 for building a boat.

County Cork, loans of £90 for purchase of share in fishing boat "Charles George", and £100 for purchase of nets.

County Donegal, three sums of £30 each, and two of £50 each for purchasing boats.

County Down, £145 for building a boat.

County Galway, £350 and £150 for purchase of two boats; £500 for a trawler, £194 7s. 10d. for boat and gear, and £89 for repairing a smack.

County Limerick, £120 for purchasing a boat and gear.

County Londonderry, £68 for building a boat and purchasing gear, and £32 10s. 0d. for purchasing gear.

County Louth, £70 for purchasing a boat.

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix, No. 9, pages 112-115.

Piers and Harbours.

In our report for the year 1894 we gave a return relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895. In 1896-97 a sum of £41 18s. 1d. was expended on Greystones (Co. Wicklow) Pier, making the total cost of that work £21,427 13s. 8d.

Quantity of Fish Landed.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total value of the sea fish (excluding salmon) landed in Ireland in 1896 was £368,805, as compared with £331,755 in 1895.

We have not statistics of the total amount of salmon captured, but it is estimated that the value of the quantity exported to nine of the principal English markets was £383,394.

Of the pollen caught in Lough Neagh that exported is estimated to value £4,096.

For our review of the Statistics of Sea Fish see page 10.

The Herring Fishery.

The improvement in the Irish herring fisheries, which was referred to in last year's report, continued during 1896, so that our present report shows an increase of over 3,650 tons of herrings landed, with an increase in money value of about £18,350.

On the West coast, where the capture in 1896 was between two or three times as great as in 1895, the improvement is most marked. There was also a large increase on the East coast, while the fishing on the South showed a slight falling off.

The most remarkable advance was, however, on the North-west coast of Donegal, where, in the divisions of Guidore and Portnoo, the local fishermen in a very short time earned about £13,800. Of this about £8,000 worth were sent fresh by steamers to cross channel markets. Had the weather remained fine, a very much larger fishing might have resulted. In this district (Burtonport) the curing stations, opened in previous years by the Congested Districts Board, were handed over to traders who cured large quantities. In other districts in Ireland, where a successful herring fishing was carried on, the prices for fresh fish proved to be too high for the curing trade. The extension of railways necessarily increases the demand for fresh fish, and, while affording facility for its distribution, raises the price, so that where formerly curing was possible a fresh fish trade has taken its place.

For further particulars see Appendices Nos. 5, 6, and 7, pp. 98-109.

The Spring Mackerel Fishery.

The amount of mackerel captured on the Irish coast in the Spring was about 10,900 tons, the value of which to the fishermen was about £77,944. This shows an increase on the previous year of about 2,800 tons, and of over £7,000. The above figures do not include the mackerel captured by about 93 French boats, as their catches are landed in France.

The storms of the early portion of April seriously interfered with fishing, and prevented large takes being made until the prices had dropped, thus lowering the average price for the season.

At Baltimore, Kinsale, Fenit, and Castletown Bere, the largest amounts were landed, while from Crookhaven over twelve hundred tons were despatched, that port having been made one of the stations of the Manx Co-operative Company.

On the coast of Clare there was an increase in canoe fishing; while northwards, on the West coast of Galway, the most striking event was the opening of a new station at Cleggan by the Congested Districts Board, from which about 190 tons were sent via Clifden and Midland Great Western Railway to the English markets.

The demand for mackerel in America induced a greater number of curers than is usual in this early season to start work during the Spring fishing. Thus, on the more remote coasts of Clare, where the difficulties of carrying on a fresh fish trade are considerable, almost all the mackerel captured from the 1st of May onwards, and at Union Hall and some other places on the County Cork coast, from the 1st of June, were pickled for export.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats engaged in the Spring mackerel fishery in 1896:—

Irish, 1st Class,	188
„ 2nd „	142
„ 3rd „	710
„ unregistered,	30

The following are the approximate numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities engaged:—

English,	24
Scotch,	6
Manx,	195
French,	93

For further particulars see Appendix No. 3, p. 97.

The Autumn Mackerel Fishery.

The Autumn fishing in 1896 far surpassed any year since the commencement of the curing industry, the take of mackerel being more than double what it was in 1895, and the number of barrels—viz., 75,375—cured for the American trade, being over one-third greater than ever before. A large portion of the fish was sent fresh to home markets, and the total amount paid to the fishermen was about £82,000, while the wages earned by the men, women, and children employed at splitting and salting is estimated at an additional sum of £20,000.

An important feature in the industry is, that its chief seats are in what would otherwise be the poorest districts of the West of Ireland. Take, for instance, that rugged portion of West Cork, which forms the southern shore of the Kenmare river, extending from Ardgroom to Dursey Head. In this section of coast, in 1896, over 60 curing stations, owned by over a dozen different firms, were established in the creeks, over £15,000 paid to the fishermen for the fish, and £4,000 in wages alone to their families.

There was a busy curing trade done in Kinsale, and all around the coast from there to the Islands off the West Coast of Galway, where the stations opened by the Congested Districts Board the previous year were handed over to the trade, and a brisk business carried on by private firms.

One feature of last season's fishing was the advent on the South of Ireland of a fleet of fifty-eight boats from the Cornish coast, which fished throughout the season. It has been the custom of the canoes and small boats which fish for mackerel to use nets of different mesh for the spring and autumn fishings, but the local large boats, as a rule, fish with the same nets at both seasons, the expense in the case of large vessels of two trains of nets being very great. The Cornish boats, however, came equipped with trains of small-meshed nets. They made consequently larger hauls of mackerel, and were much objected to by the local fishermen. This question of the size of mesh in drift nets is one which may have to be more fully inquired into in the future in the interest of the fisheries in general.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the curing trade was, however, the packing of an immense quantity of *undersized* fish. This together with, in some cases, carelessness in the cure, tended even more than the unusual dimensions of the total export to depress the market in America. This led to an abrupt termination of business all along the coast at the end of October, when, considering the amount of fish available, curing might have gone on successfully for another month or more.

The mackerel coming in first in the autumn are usually of too small a size for the curing trade; 280 fish to the barrel is a fair average, but at the commencement of last season the fish were so small that they went from 500 to 550 to the barrel. Rivalry

amongst curers in securing locations at suitable centres led them into this, the fishermen being always ready to fish as soon as they can induce any curer to start work, and those who come first often secure the best sites.

There was bitter disappointment last season when the business stopped; but it will, it is hoped, cause all interested to see that the interests of the fisherman and the curer are in this respect identical.

The heaviest blow that could well be dealt to this industry is unquestionably the increased tariff which there is every reason to fear will soon become law in America. The present duty of one and a half dollars is heavy enough, but under the threatened increase the industry cannot fail to receive a severe check. Good may come of it in these ways, that nothing but the best fish and highest class of cure will have any chance of crossing the Atlantic, and that careful curing may be more firmly established thereby.

The following are the number of Irish boats attending this fishery in 1896:—

Irish, 1st Class,	114
" 2nd "	331
" 3rd "	1,113
" unregistered,	73

The following are the approximate numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities engaged:—

Manx,	34
English (Penzance),	58

For further particulars see Appendix No. 4, p. 97A.

The Life History of Mackerel frequenting the Irish Coast.

During the past year the Inspectors applied to Government for funds to carry out an investigation into the life history of mackerel, several points connected with their natural history being still obscure; and they have been in communication also with the Marine Biological Association on the subject. It is hoped that arrangements will soon be complete for this important research being proceeded with.

Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell-fish) captured in 1896, was 1,013,692 cwts., valued at £319,207. In 1895 the corresponding figures were 698,005 cwts., and £274,945. The former therefore shows increases of 315,687 cwts., and £44,262.

The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the two years:—

—		Cwts.	Value.
			£
North Coast,	1896,	74,312	22,210
„	1895,	42,718	11,844
East Coast,	1896,	178,279	76,991
„	1895,	158,024	71,444
South Coast,	1896,	418,151	120,937
„	1895,	291,936	108,664
West Coast,	1896,	342,950	99,069
„	1895,	205,327	82,993

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was nearly 6s. 3½d. as compared with 7s. 10d. in the previous year.

Including shell-fish, the total value for 1896 was £368,805, and for 1895 £331,755.

Turbot.—The total capture in 1896 was 992 cwts., valued at £3,356, as compared with 982 cwts., value £3,185, in 1895.

The average price in 1896 was about £3 7s. 8d. per cwt., and in 1895, £3 4s. 10d. per cwt.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1896 was 1,890 cwts., valued at £6,719, as compared with 1,847 cwts., valued at £6,969, in 1895.

The average price in 1896 was about £3 11s. 1d. per cwt., and in 1895, £3 15s. 5d. per cwt.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1896 was 244,328 cwts., valued at £63,092.

In the previous year the total capture was 171,277 cwts., and the total value £44,747.

The average price per cwt. both in 1896 and in 1895 was about 5s. 2d. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1896 was 42,047 cwts., valued at £18,415, as compared with 43,592 cwts., valued at £18,859, in 1895.

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was about 8s. 9d., and in 1895, 8s. 8d.

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1896 was 19,561 cwts., valued at £7,492, as compared with 29,696 cwts., valued at £11,364, in 1895.

The average price per cwt. both in 1896 and in 1895 was about 7s. 8d.

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1896 was 31,574 cwts., valued at £18,560.

In the previous year the total capture was 30,857 cwts., and the total value £18,158.

The average price both in 1896 and in 1895 was about 11s. 9d. per cwt.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1896 was 13,186 cwts., valued at £6,640, as compared with 11,940 cwts., valued at £6,343, in 1895.

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was about 10s. 1d., and in 1895, 10s. 7d.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1896 was 1,221 cwts., valued at £153.

In the previous year the total capture was 2,673 cwts., valued at £332.

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was about 2s. 6d., and in 1895, the same.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1896 was 582,772 cwts., valued at £159,921.

In the previous year the total capture was 538,798 cwts., valued at £133,538.

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was about 5s. 6d., and in 1895, 7s. 10d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1896 was 26,066 cwts., valued at £10,214, as compared with 18,675 cwts., valued at £7,559, in 1895.

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was about 7s. 10d., and in 1895, 8s. 1d.

Other kinds (not shell fish).—The total capture in 1896 was 50,055 cwts., valued at £24,645, as compared with 47,668 cwts., valued at £23,891, in 1895.

The average price per cwt. in 1896 was about 8s. 11½d., and in 1895, 10s.

Shell Fish.

Oysters.—The value of those lifted (in the returns for 1896), was £8,200, as against £8,203 in 1895.

Lobsters.—The value of those in the returns for 1896 was £28,000, as compared with £29,760 in 1895.

Crabs.—The value of those in the returns for 1896 was £2,700, as against £2,583 in 1895.

Other Shell Fish.—The value of those in the returns for 1896 was £10,698, as against £16,264 in 1895.

The total value of the shell fish as furnished in the returns for 1896 is estimated at £49,598, as against £56,810 in 1895.

See Appendix No. 1, p. 92.

Trawling.

During the year 261 boats, 880 men, and 69 boys followed beam trawling from Irish Ports. Of the former, nine were of over fifty tons, forty-one of between forty and fifty tons, twenty-

one between thirty and forty tons, twenty-six of between twenty and thirty tons, thirty-two of between ten and twenty tons, and one hundred and thirty-two of under ten tons. Three of the vessels were steam trawlers.

Otter trawling was followed by 337 boats, 1,076 men and 7 boys. Twenty-nine of the boats were first class, two hundred and sixty-one second class, and forty-seven third class.

The reports from most of the districts were to the effect that the capture was an average one in quantity. A falling off, however, took place here and there, which, in the case of the Baltimore boats, was described as considerable, and in the case of Clew Bay, was described as "considerable during the past two years in respect of all kinds of flat fish." The increased takes were exceptional.

The sizes of the fish were, generally speaking, fair. In Ballyhalbert Bay and along part of the county Down coast, the average was larger than usual. However, from Howth the report is "rather small," from Courtown, "soles and plaice very small." The same report comes from the Waterford Harbour boats. The Dunmore boats report soles to be smaller. In Dingle Bay during the early part of the year the fish were of a fair size, but towards the end they were very small, especially soles, haddock, and whiting. In Larne Lough the fish were smaller than usual. Off Bangor the plaice were small. The fish, especially plaice, taken by the Clogher Head boats were small. Trawling within prohibited limits on the east coast, both by steam and trawling vessels, took place in 1896.

To the energy displayed by the Coastguard of the Newcastle (county Down) Division may be attributed the fact that in some cases very substantial penalties were imposed on some of the offenders.

In Galway Bay, too, a case of illegal steam trawling was detected by H.M. Gunboat *Albacore*. The master was fined, and the trawl was forfeited.

For our detailed report on Beam Trawling, see page 39.

Otter trawling (as distinguished from beam trawling) is carried on here and there around the Irish coast in inshore waters. During 1896 about 1,076 men and 7 boys were engaged in it, not exclusively, however. At times they followed other classes of fishing, or attended to occupations on land. The numbers of boats were—29 first class, 261 second, and 47 third class.

For our detailed report on Otter Trawling, see p. 45.

Long-Line Fishery.

Fishing by long lines in 1896 was carried on by 7,809 men and 142 boys in sixty-two first-class, 962 second-class, and 1,012 third-class boats.

The number of hooks forming each man's share in the first-class boats was from 200 to 700.

In the second-class boats they differed in different localities. The following are a few of the figures given:—Kingstown Division from 200 to 1,000; Wicklow Division 250; Skibbereen Division from 200 to 700; Galway Division from 200 to 300; Clifden Division from 120 to 500; Ballycastle (Antrim) Division from 300 to 1,400; and Newcastle Division from 350 to 450.

In the third-class the average number of hooks to each man's share also differed much in the several localities, but the following figures are fair samples:—Kingstown Division from 250 to 1,000; Wicklow Division from 200 to 250; Skibbereen Division from 320 to 700; Castletown Division from 115 to 120; Seafield Division 350 to 400; Keel Division 100; Pullendiva Division 400 to 600; Sligo Division from 200 to 700; Carrickfergus Division from 30 to 400.

For our detailed report on Long-Line Fishing, see page 48.

Oyster Fishery.

We estimate that about 12,000 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1896, that the value thereof was nearly £4,000, and that about 650 persons were engaged in gathering them.

From the private beds, so far as we have been able to obtain returns, about 18,850 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £4,200.

For our detailed report on Oysters, see page 57. See also Appendices No. 1, page 92, and No. 13, page 142.

Lobster Fishery.

We estimate that about 76,700 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1896, that their value was £28,000, and that nearly 3,400 persons were engaged at this fishing.

For our detailed report on Lobsters, see page 61.

Crab Fishery.

We estimate that about 31,500 dozens of crabs were taken in 1896, that their value was about £2,700, and that about 1,100 persons were engaged at the industry.

For our detailed report on Crabs, see page 66.

Mussel Fishery.

We estimate that the weight of the mussels taken this year was about 2,535 tons, that the value thereof was about £3,221, and that about 525 people were engaged picking them during part of the year. Most of the mussels were exported to England and Scotland.

For our detailed report on Mussels, see page 69.

Cockle Fishery.

We estimate that about 72,520 gallons of cockles were picked in 1896, that their value was about £2,350, and that about 206 persons were engaged.

For our detailed report on Cockles, see page 70.

Periwinkle Fishery.

We estimate that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was somewhere about 1,387 tons—that the value thereof was £5,042—and that over 3,700 persons were engaged gathering them. They were mostly exported.

For our detailed report on Periwinkles, see page 71.

Shrimp Fishery.

Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The cases mentioned on page 74 are the only ones in which the coastguards have reported that shrimps have been taken. We estimated the value at about £85.

For our detailed report on Shrimps, see page 74.

Casualties.

The number of casualties to fishermen on the Irish coast for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1896, was less than in the previous year.

The number of men who lost their lives while actually engaged in fishing work was 10, as compared with 17 for the previous year. The number who lost their lives while conveying seaweed, provisions, materials, &c., and when engaged in other work not immediately connected with fishing, was 6, as compared with 7 in the previous year.

The boats also suffered much less severely. The number of first-class boats lost was 2; of second class 6, and of third class 8, as compared with 4, 45, and 9 respectively. Three first-class, and three second-class boats were also destroyed when not actually engaged in fishing.

The following are the particulars of some of the casualties, as furnished by the Coastguards:—

From the Ringsend Station—The master of the trawler "Greyhound" was washed overboard and drowned on 26th February, 1896, while engaged in trawling off Carlingford Bar. Two trawlers were destroyed by colliding with each other during the heavy storm on 27th December, 1895.

From the Kingstown Station—Three fishermen lost their lives in the memorable lifeboat disaster of the 24th December, 1895. Another fisherman was found drowned in the Harbour about the end of September last, but it has not been ascertained how the accident occurred.

From the Ballygeary Station.—One fisherman, while endeavouring to take in sail during a squall on the 16th April, 1896,

was washed overboard and drowned. The boat was damaged, and lost all her sails.

From the Carnsore Station.—The second-class fishing boat "Verena," when returning from fishing on the 6th July, 1896, struck on a rock near Netherstown, and partly filled with water. The crew were rescued by another boat, but the night came on rough, and the damaged boat was completely broken up.

From the East Ferry (Queenstown) Station.—On 16th January, 1896, a boat with four men belonging to Rathcoursey was returning from fishing, under sail, when, off the Dognose Buoy in Queenstown Harbour, a squall capsized her, and threw the occupants into the water. Two of them were drowned.

From the Union Hall Station.—During the gale of the 25th September, 1896, one first-class boat was lost between Kinsale and Queenstown; all hands were saved. The same gale also broke up two second-class and one third-class boat at Union Hall.

From the Castletownbere Station.—On 11th October, 1895, five men belonging to Derreeny went in the second-class fishing boat "Shamrock" to set trammel nets. The boat, it is supposed, went on a rock a little to north-east of Roanecarrig Light, throwing its occupants into the water. It was subsequently picked up at Blue Hill (near Bantry), containing the bodies of two of the crew. The bodies of the others were not recovered.

From the Ventry Station.—Two third-class boats were broken up by high tides and storm during the year.

From the North Arran Station.—On 10th August, 1896, a second-class fishing boat while riding to her nets went ashore on the north coast of the Middle Arran Island, and became a total wreck.

From the Roundstone Station.—On 1st October, 1895, the weather being very fine, there were several small boats fishing at the Wild Bellows in Roundstone Bay, when a sudden gale sprang up from the S.E., veering to S.W., and then to N.W. The boats had to run for safety to the Moyrus side of the Bay, and one boat (with five men on board) was seen to founder. It was not registered as a fishing boat, and the occupants were small farmers fishing for their own use.

From the Tully Station.—During a gale in the early part of March, 1896, two third-class boats, which were hauled above high water mark and turned bottom upwards, were caught up by the wind, carried into the surf, and totally destroyed.

From the Ball Hill Station.—On 17th March, 1896, one first-class boat broke from her moorings, and received in consequence serious damage to her keel; and on 23rd September, 1896, a smack was driven ashore, and became a total wreck.

From the Moville Station.—On 16th October, 1895, the second-class boat "Dreadnought," while engaged in lifting her long lines, was capsized by a heavy sea and lost. One of her crew was drowned. The rest were saved by another boat that was fishing in the vicinity. One second-class boat broke adrift during a gale

in February, 1896, and became a total wreck. Another in ballast foundered at anchor during a gale in the March following.

From the Carrickfergus Station.—On 16th September, 1896, one second-class boat was partially destroyed by fire, and one fisherman was burned to death.

From the Tara Station.—One third-class boat broke from her moorings during the gale of 26th September, 1896, and became a total wreck.

From the Strangford Station.—One third-class boat broke from her moorings during the gale of September last, and was totally destroyed.

From the Annalong Station.—One fisherman belonging to Annalong, while preparing the lugger "Village Girl" then lying at Dundrum, for the south coast fishery in March last, fell off the quay at that place and was killed.

SALMON FISHERIES.

General Observations.

The reports received from the various Boards of Conservators in Ireland as to the state of the salmon fisheries and the capture during 1896 are not, as a whole, encouraging. This is particularly the case in regard to the Dublin, Lismore, Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, Coleraine, Ballycastle, and Drogheda Districts.

In only three (Ballinakill, Londonderry, and Dundalk) was the capture of salmon and grilse by nets reported to be greater than in 1895. In four (Galway, Bangor, Sligo, and Letterkenny) it was about the same, while in the balance it was, on the whole, less.

The capture of sea trout is also generally described as less than in the preceding year. In Galway, Londonderry, and Dundalk Districts it was, however, greater.

The reports on the whole, as regards angling, are most unfavourable—the poor results being almost invariably attributed to the dry weather, but in some cases to over-netting.

Notwithstanding these reports, however, the general yield of salmon from Irish waters during 1896 cannot have been bad. We have no records of the actual catch, but we know a very large proportion indeed is exported to English markets, and we have the means of comparing the amount thereof during this and preceding years. The markets in London, Nottingham, Bradford, Manchester, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Leeds, Liverpool, and Birmingham received 61,343 boxes (of 150 lbs. each) of Irish salmon during 1896, being 28 boxes more than 1895. The latter year's export to the same places was better by 203 boxes than 1894, which was better by 8,602 boxes than 1893. It may be

interesting to give the figures for a dozen years. They are as follows:—

	Number of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.											
	Year 1885.	Year 1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.	Year 1890.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1893.	Year 1894.	Year 1895.	Year 1896.
London, . .	8,695	6,815	7,234	8,271	8,252	11,035	10,452	9,376	6,819	10,107	8,404	7,556
Nottingham, .	2,444	2,379	2,387	2,479	2,487	2,677	2,507	2,311	2,102	3,001	2,991	3,102
Bradford, . .	3,103	2,981	3,321	3,461	3,506	3,601	2,976	2,977	2,868	3,125	3,003	3,111
Manchester, .	7,880	8,003	8,829	9,403	9,467	10,899	10,001	9,568	9,975	11,001	11,979	12,259
Sheffield, . .	3,251	3,127	2,780	2,604	2,467	3,004	4,314	4,219	3,999	4,612	4,705	4,800
Wolverhampton,	2,977	3,076	2,976	3,115	3,120	2,972	3,010	3,210	3,104	3,106	2,886	2,776
Leeds, . . .	4,962	4,874	4,901	4,228	4,375	4,799	4,803	4,592	4,613	5,979	6,017	6,152
Liverpool, . .	11,111	11,099	11,566	11,997	11,864	13,652	14,012	12,995	13,216	14,073	15,118	15,210
Birmingham, .	6,970	6,307	6,935	6,826	6,711	6,813	5,979	6,113	5,784	6,108	6,212	6,397
Totals, . . .	51,407	48,851	51,229	52,354	52,189	59,452	58,054	55,361	52,510	61,112	61,315	61,343

We believe that the foregoing figures are a fair index to the capture of salmon in Ireland in the years referred to, and they go far to counteract the discouraging impression produced by the local reports above referred to.

Computing this year's export at the Liverpool price (£6 5s. per box, or 10d. per lb., being 1d. per lb. less than last year), the total value thereof would be about £383,394.

It is a fact not to be lost sight of that the take of salmon in the fresh waters of some districts has shown a steady decrease, while the opposite is the case in regard to some of the tidal waters. It is possible that the one is in some cases a consequence of the other. The maintenance or increase of the capture in the tidal waters is likely to be due to the steady increase in the number of draft nets used. The following figures for groups of five years each, since 1868, when these fisheries first came under control of this Department, will show this increase:—

LICENSED DRAFT NETS.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1868, .	587	1873, .	706	1878, .	793	1883, .	761	1888, .	920	1893, .	1,020
1869, .	602	1874, .	700	1879, .	761	1884, .	811	1889, .	810	1894, .	999
1870, .	633	1875, .	744	1880, .	742	1885, .	904	1890, .	913	1895, .	939
1871, .	639	1876, .	737	1881, .	707	1886,*	959	1891, .	910	1896, .	941
1872, .	658	1877, .	746	1882, .	777	1887, .	878	1892, .	1,001		
Total, .	3,229	—	3,683	—	3,789	—	4,313	—	4,554	—	3,899
Average per Year,	646	—	737	—	756	—	863	—	911	—	975

* Actual figures for Killarney District, 1886, not furnished to this Office. Therefore the 959 Draft Nets inserted above for that year include a number equal to the number of Draft Net Licences taken out in Killarney District in the preceding year.

It will be observed that the last group (which includes 1896) is only for four years, but the yearly average must suffice for purpose of comparison.

It may be interesting to show the number of licences for rods issued during the same groups of years. The following are the figures:—

LICENSED SALMON RODS.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1868, .	2,560	1873, .	2,054	1878, .	2,130	1883, .	2,424	1888, .	2,391	1893, .	2,468
1869, .	2,581	1874, .	2,169	1879, .	2,170	1884, .	2,460	1889, .	2,327	1894, .	3,104
1870, .	2,787	1875, .	2,067	1880, .	2,062	1885, .	2,521	1890, .	2,391	1895, .	2,621
1871, .	2,227	1876, .	2,196	1881, .	1,950	1886,*	2,476	1891, .	2,521	1896, .	2,649
1872, .	2,101	1877, .	2,175	1882, .	2,156	1887, .	2,032	1892, .	2,614		
Total, .	12,250	—	10,661	—	10,477	—	11,913	—	12,244	—	10,842
Average per Year, .	2,452	—	2,132	—	2,095	—	2,383	—	2,449	—	2,710

* Actual figures for Killarney District, 1886, not furnished to this Office. Therefore the 2,476 Rod Licences inserted above for that year include a number equal to the number of Rod Licences taken out in Killarney District in the preceding year.

It does not follow because the entire yield of a river may show no decrease, or may show even an increase, while the fresh waters show a falling off, that netting may not be carried on to too great an extent in the tidal waters. A regulation restricting tidal netting so as to allow a larger amount of salmon to the fresh waters, while it may have the appearance of providing for a distribution of fish amongst the different classes of fishermen, may really be necessary in order to *develop* the river, and to make its general yield commensurate with increased means of capture. Again, apart altogether from the benefit that the presence of angling tourists confers on the general prosperity of a country, it is not to be forgotten that it is of great importance to the successful preservation of the fisheries of a river that the upper water proprietors should have an interest in expending money on water-keeping—and they cannot be expected to have that interest if they are not allowed a share of the fish. It is not reasonable to expect that spawning fish will be protected at their expense in upper waters if the progeny are captured to an undue extent in the tidal waters.

We think these observations are necessary, because the views set forth are those which, *inter alia*, in some cases, have been present to our minds when discussing the necessity for By-laws affecting net fishing in tidal waters.

Legislation is urgently necessary to deal with the offence of poisoning rivers in the manner which we have already indicated; and also to enable us to hold inquiries into the necessity of altering a close season in the absence of an application from any person. We are very strongly of opinion that the Department should not be prevented from taking the initiative in making

local inquiry into the necessity of restricting or extending the different close seasons.

There are other matters ripe for legislation to which we have already drawn your Excellency's attention, but the foregoing we consider to be very urgent.

As to artificial propagation we give at pages 21-26 the results of the operations carried on in private hatcheries in Ireland. We certainly think the time has arrived when some public funds should be devoted to this matter, as is the case in most countries, including Scotland.

The fungous disease which usually prevailed during summer in the Bush River has almost disappeared. The remainder of Irish waters are free from it.

With regard to the much-regretted bog-slide in the Killarney District, Mr. Moss, of the Royal Dublin Society, was kind enough to examine a bottle of water obtained from the mouth of the Flesk River, and has furnished us with the following interesting report:—

"This water contains 4.2 grains of solid matter per gallon—that is to say, about 1 part of solid matter to every 17,000 parts of water. The entire sample contained $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of solid matter, a quantity quite too small for a detailed analysis. I have, however, ascertained that it consists chiefly of common salt, and the sulphates of lime and magnesia, substances common to almost all natural waters. The possibility of the inorganic portion of the dissolved solids of the water having proved injurious to fish may be dismissed as out of the question.

"As regards the organic part of the solids, I find only a very small quantity present.

"The solids lose on ignition only 0.25 grain out of the 4.2 grains of solids contained in one gallon.

"Whether volatile organic matter was present or not I could not ascertain. That the organic matter is highly oxidizable is evident from the fact that it was capable of deoxidizing potassium permanganate in the proportion of 0.35 grain of oxygen per gallon of water.

"I can find nothing in the water as I received it that would lead me to suppose it could prove injurious to fish. It is not unlikely that the water was injurious only for a few days, or even for a shorter time. It is quite possible that the sudden influx into the river and lake of a large quantity of peaty matter, in a state of fine division, would so diminish the available dissolved oxygen of the water as to render it incapable of supporting the respiration of fish. I have nothing to adduce in support of this theory except the high oxygen consumption of the water I have examined. I suggest that, if practicable, some of the peaty matter from undisturbed parts of the bog should be obtained, with a view to ascertaining its effect upon the dissolved gases of water, an enquiry I should be glad to undertake. If this suggestion is favourably entertained I shall forward instructions for procuring the sample of peaty matter."

The total amount received by Boards of Conservators for licences in 1896 was £10,817 15s. 0d. The total ten per cent. rate collected on the poor law valuations of fisheries was £1,081 15s. 6d. Fines, and the sale of forfeited engines, produced £963 16s. 8d., and subscriptions came to £1,407 7s. 6d. The grand total was £14,270 14s. 8d. as compared with £12,973 19s. 2d. in 1895.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the spawning streams, generally speaking, either showed an increase or maintained the average. In the Lismore District, however, it is described as much less than in 1895. In the Bandon District a marked falling off took place; in Coleraine it was also less.

Artificial Propagation.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Hatcheries at work during the season of 1896 :—

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

River Slaney. Hatchery established by R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq., D.L., at Newtownbarry House :—

"During the autumn of last year the hatchery was enlarged, and instead of the wooden hatching tanks then in use, new ones of cement were put in, also new water supply, filters, &c. The members of the Board of Conservators came to inspect the hatchery on February 17th, and after being shown the different arrangements in the construction of hatchery, and also having the processes of spawning, and incubation, &c., explained to them, they all expressed themselves greatly pleased with all the arrangements. There is at present about 120,000 Slaney salmon "fry" in the hatchery, which were got from 18 female and 8 male fish, and all looking very healthy, and about ready to put into the ponds. Also 10,000 "fry" brought from the Boyne Hatchery, for the purpose of introducing a larger and earlier salmon to the Slaney. Mr. Hall-Dare is also getting several thousand "Rainbow" trout "ova" from the Solway Fishery, as he has done for several seasons, with the intention of improving the trout fishing.

"JOHN SIM,
"Newtownbarry.

"*March 27th, 1897.*"

LISMORE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater. Hatchery established at Lismore by the Messrs. Foley, Lessees of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

"Operations were commenced on 24th October, when the hatch was set to work, but, although the height of water on gauge was favourable, there was a poor run of fish, and gates were lifted on the 30th. On 1st November netting operations were commenced, and it was found that there was a constant supply of fish—both spawning and spring—running. On November 7th, three hauls of net gave 140 fish. At this time the greater portion of the fish seemed to be taking the Queen's Gap. However, in the middle of November, a change occurred in the river, which had been standing at 2 feet 8 inches on gauge, suddenly rose to 5 feet on the 15th, and 131 fish were taken out of the hatch; and as no more were required for present purposes the gates were lifted while the fish were still running. Immense quantities must have passed up during those days. In December only an occasional haul was made, and the hatch was only fished for five days. The result showed a good run of spring fish and a fair proportion of spawners.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established by Henry A. Herbert of Muckcross, Esq., on a stream flowing into Muckcross Lake, one of the chain of lakes commonly known as Killarney Lakes.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant re my Salmon Hatchery at Muckcross, will you kindly inform the Commissioners I have not been able to carry on any operations with it this past winter.

"The bog slide in Kerry destroyed all the spawning fish in the river Flesk, about the time when we would be starting, and as it is on these fish I have to depend for ova, I was unable to procure any.

"Besides this, no help was forthcoming from the other riparian owners or the public, which, combined with the illegal fishing and encouragement for poaching in the weekly close time at the mouth of the river Laune, left the whole burden on my shoulders with little encouragement to proceed. The Upper Lake fisheries are entirely gone to the bad, Torc Lake has followed suit, and the Lower Lake is not much better.

"If something is not done on all sides with the help of the Commissioners the salmon fisheries in Killarney will be a thing of the past. I refer you to the trial of Messrs. Power and Dodd in Dublin the beginning of this year.

"Should you wish for any suggestions on my part to remedy this state of things, I will gladly write to the Commissioners.

"H. A. K. HERBERT.

"April 11th, 1897."

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

The Costello Hatchery.

"I bred no salmon, having too many; the hatchery was entirely devoted to sea trout. My hatchery, which cost about £50, would take 200,000 ova, but owing to the difficulty in procuring ripe trout (which are squeezed and returned), through floods at the spawning time, I have only turned out 100,000—90 per cent. thrived. I must wait another year to see the benefit, calculating four years.

"Against my orders they tried a hybrid of salmon and sea trout (40,000); they all died.

"U. P. LAING.

"March 25th, 1897."

"The hybrids all hatched out strong, and only died shortly before the time for turning them out. I made a vertical and very long fall pipe, about eighty yards, to equalize the temperature. Of course the interesting point will be the results next June. My supply of sea trout never really fell off. We averaged for seven years 2,000 a season. I consider being a small fishing, only three rods, that seeing the small streams were not choked up, and putting down new gravel, improved my fishery. The tendency of the salmon was to go ahead and force out the sea trout.

'Yours truly,

"U. P. LAING.

"April 5th, 1897."

SLIGO DISTRICT.

Hatchery at Ballisodare, established by Colonel Cooper
H.M. Lieutenant for County Sligo.

"Markree Castle, Collooney,
"7th April, 1897.

"In reply to your inquiry, I have not anything very new to report with regard to my salmon hatchery.

"It is rather too soon to give the results of this season's operations, but as far as I know, except with regard to Rhine alevins, the results promise well.

"Last autumn I erected a second hatchery for two reasons:—first, to secure a supply of clean water, as the old one, being supplied by the river, was liable to become dirty in spite of every care in filtering the water, when the river was in flood; and, secondly, to enlarge the number of ova for turning down.

"My new hatchery was not quite finished in time, so I have not been able to take full advantage of it this season, but I estimate that I have increased the number of ova by about 30,000, taken from Scotland, the Rhine, the Weser, the Doulogue, Ballyshannon, and my own river.

"The alevins are all doing well, except those from the Rhine, which have again failed. The ova arrived in excellent order and hatched out well. The alevins appeared perfectly healthy for a week or ten days, but one morning after my manager noticed numbers of them dead in two of the troughs, and he immediately turned out the remainder of those two troughs. The others went on well for about a week longer, when the same thing happened with the same result. They were turned out to take their chance, but of course we cannot tell whether any, and, if so, how many, survived. We only know that the alevins from other rivers remain perfectly healthy, with only a small percentage of loss.

"The Rhine ova giving such unsatisfactory results, I have imported for the first time 10,000 ova from the Weser. I have been informed that the salmon from that river are of very good quality. They must be a late spawning fish, for I have only had the ova about three weeks, and they are not all hatched out yet. I am unable, therefore, to report on the condition of the alevins. Judging from my experience I am convinced that it is possible to improve the quality of salmon in a river by introducing fish from other rivers, but hitherto I have been disappointed in increasing the productiveness of my river.

"The take of salmon appears to depend entirely on the weather. A very wet or a very dry summer reduces the number of fish greatly, and there must be something or some change. We know nothing about what is going on in the sea off this coast; for at least for the last three seasons salmon no longer approach places they used to frequent. Last year the run of grilse was very late and very short, but the number caught was about the average, and it was a better season than 1895.

"I regret the delay in furnishing this report, but at this time I am very much occupied.

"I remain,

"Yours very faithfully,

"EDWARD H. COOPER.

"The Secretary,
"Fishery Office,
"Dublin Castle."

BALLYHANNON DISTRICT.

River Erne, County Fermanagh. Hatchery established by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., one of the proprietors of the Erne Fisheries.

"This hatchery was fully stocked during December, 1896, with 840,000 ova taken from 105 female salmon. The water used for hatching is spring and river water in equal proportions. Time of hatching this season, 75 days, against 70 last year; which no doubt was owing to a colder winter and lower temperature.

"I may add that there was about 10 per cent. loss in ova. When fry came to life there was considerable loss but not afterwards. About 200,000 fry were placed in five rivers in the district. Salmon redds were seen this year for first time in Glenfarne river, where salmon were not before, and this river has been supplied with fry from the hatchery for the last three years.

"R. L. MOORE."

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

The Glenties Hatchery.

"Your letter has only just reached me. We have had the same number of ova in the hatchery as last year, rather over 250,000, and they have done very well and were just beginning to hatch when I left.

"The spawning this season began very early; we had all the ova down by the 5th December, 1896, while the season before we had not finished till the end of December. The fish ran much smaller than usual; we had 49 hen fish this season as against 41 the season before. Mr. Herdman, of Sion Mills, who rents the Rosses fishing from Lord Conyngham, has put up a hatchery at Dungloe, but it was not finished in time for the white trout spawning season.

"A. W. DE MOLEYS."

Rosses Hatchery.

"I beg to state that the hatchery erected by John Herdman, Esq., D.L., on this fishery at considerable expense has only commenced operations this season. In this hatchery we can hatch out about 144,000 salmon or trout ova. At the present time we have in it 6,000 salmon fry, and 14,000 Lough Leven fry hatched out from eggs imported from the Howietown Fishery, Stirling. The fry are all doing splendidly. We have also on order 5,000 rainbow trout ova from the Wyresdale Fishery, Garstang, Lancashire.

"Mr. Herdman intends propagating salmon and sea-trout on a large scale next season.

"SAMUEL HANLON.

"19th March, 1897."

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established at Newtownstewart, River Mourne, by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee from the Honorable the Irish Society of the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"Spawning was commenced this season on 27th November, 1896, and hatchery was stocked on January 12th, 1897, with 810,000 ova, taken from 155 female salmon. The ova first deposited are hatched, and there is every prospect of a very successful season. Time of hatching was 15 days longer than last year—being 105 days against 90. The winter was colder and water temperature lower. Hatching is done with river water.

"Immense numbers of young fry were observed in the river below the hatchery during the months of May and June, evidently those that were turned out during March and April. About 80 were kept in the hatching house and were thriving well, but on the 12th August, when they were five months old, and about three inches long, a farmer turned his flax-water into stream that supplied the house and in a few minutes all the fry were dead.

"R. L. MOORE."

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

River Bann, County of Londonderry. Hatchery established at Movanager by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., the Lessee from the Honorable the Irish Society of the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"This site had to be abandoned, but one has been secured at Portna, near Kilrea, which will be more suitable in many ways, but the hatchery is only in course of construction and will not be ready for at least a year.

"R. L. MOORE."

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

River Boyne, County Meath. Hatchery established at Black Castle, Navan.

"The Black-Castle Hatchery has been most successful this season. In November and December last 830,000 salmon ova were laid down. The fry this season are much larger and stronger than usual, which I attribute to the larger class of spawning fish procured last autumn. The hatchery has room for one million and a-half of ova, but the last three seasons it has been impossible to procure sufficient ova owing to the scarcity of spawning fish in the river.

"There are not sufficient ponds for the number of fry hatched, and therefore they have to be turned into the river at too early an age, and great loss is caused thereby. At present the funds are not sufficient to make these ponds. It is a pity the Government don't give a small grant yearly towards the improvement of the fisheries.

"R. R. FITZHERBERT."

"April, 1897."

POLLEN FISHERIES.

General Observations.

There was a decided increase in the amount of pollen captured in Lough Neagh during 1896 as compared with the previous year. There were 256 tons exported, being 11 tons more than in 1895. At an average price of £16 a ton, the value of the export would be £4,096.

Our By-law permitting the use of draft nets for this fish, under certain conditions, led of course to a large number of licences being taken out. There was not, however, an increase in the number of men employed. It requires usually two men to work either a trammel, or a draft, net for pollen, and as there were 76 trammel net and 123 draft net licences issued, it follows that about 400 men were engaged in this fishery in 1896.

Offences against the law are reported to have largely increased.

In our last report we gave details showing the results of examinations of pollen with the object of ascertaining the condition of fish under and about the minimum size (8 inches) that can be legally captured.

We continue these details in respect of the examinations made during the close season 1896-7.

EXAMINATION OF POLLEN in LOUGH NEAGH during Close Season, 1896-97,

SIR,—In accordance with your letter of instructions, and the enclosed letter from the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, I made the following examinations of pollen during the close season.

On 27th November, 1896, I employed three fishermen to fish for pollen with a draft net. We drafted during the daylight out in the deep parts of the Lough, but got no fish of any description. We then came to the shore after sunset, and caught 105 pollen and one perch. Twenty-one of these were under eight inches, and eighty-four over eight inches. Of these, there were 35 female and 70 male fish. The ova in the larger fish was mature and ready for spawning. I took the ova from some of the larger fish and found it perfectly ripe. The fish under eight inches were all males except two; in these two the ova was small and not ripe. The size of the pollen ova when ripe is about the size of of a large pin-head, but varies according to size of the fish. I observe that the pollen are all in the hard stony parts of the Lough for spawning purposes; fish is not plentiful.

On 11th December, 1896, I again fished for pollen for experiment, tried the hard strong parts of the Lough but got only a few fish, and all that we got in these places had spawned. We then went to the soft bottom, about a mile from the shore, and caught 122; of these there were 77 male and 45 female fish—64 under eight inches. All of the larger fish had spawned, and were in a very soft, bad condition. The ova in the smaller fish was small, and not ripe for spawning, and

it is my opinion these small fish will not spawn this season. I examined the fish carefully, and find that the larger fish had all spawned. Fish very scattered and not plentiful.

December 23rd, 1896, I again fished for pollen for experiment. We drafted on the hard stony parts of the Lough convenient to the shore, but got no fish. Went then out into the deep, about a mile from the shore, and caught 118 pollen. Of these there were 74 male and 44 female fish—25 of these were under eight inches. All the larger fish had spawned, but the ova in the smaller fish was small and not ripe for spawning. The fish are in a soft, bad condition, scattered, and not plentiful.

January 12th, 1897, I again fished for pollen for experimental purposes. We drafted about a mile from the shore in the deep part of the Lough and caught 272 pollen, 2 trout, and 21 perch. Of the pollen there were 81 of eight inches and over, 191 under eight inches, and 132 male and 140 female fish. All the larger fish had spawned, that is to say all over eight inches. The ova in the smaller fish was small and not ripe for spawning. We caught a good deal of pollen of about five inches in length—in these there was no spawn. From the different sizes of fish taken and the examinations made, I am of opinion that pollen does not spawn until they are coming three years old. In the one-year-old pollen there is no spawn whatever. In the two-year-old pollen there is spawn, but small, and will not spawn this season. The larger, or three-year-old pollen, as I may call them, have spawned. Fish in fair good condition. Not plentiful.

The net which was used was a pollen draft net, six-sevenths from knot to knot, about 110 yards long, with a tail of about nine yards. With this net plenty of small undersized fish can be taken.

ANDREW KING,

Inspector of Fisheries

Randalstown.

Thomas J. English, Esq.,
Lisburn.

COLERAINE FISHERY DISTRICT.

Examination of Pollen of Eight Inches in length and under that size,
during Close Season, 1896-97.

Date of Examination.	No. of Pollen examined.	Length in inches.	Sex.	Condition of Ova.	Remarks.
1896.					
November 27,	51	8 inches and over, .	Male, .	} Mature and ready for spawning.	
" "	33	Do. .	Female, .		
" "	19	Under 8 inches, .	Male, .	—	
" "	2	Do. .	Female, .	Small, not ripe.	
November 28,	6	8 inches, . . .	do., .	Weak.	
" "	4	7 " . . .	do., .	No ova.	
" "	0	5 " . . .	Male, .	No milt.	
December 11,	43	Above 8 inches, .	do., .	} Spawned.	
" "	15	Do., .	Female, .		
" "	31	Under 8 inches, .	Male, .	} Small, not ripe.	
" "	30	Do., .	Female, .		
December 14,	8	8 inches, . . .	do., .	After spawning.	
" "	7	8 " . . .	Male, .	Spent.	
" "	6	7 " . . .	Female, .	No ova.	
" "	6	6 " . . .	do., .	do.	
" "	6	5 " . . .	do., .	do.	
" "	7	7 " . . .	Male, .	No milt.	
December 23,	60	Above 8 inches, .	do., .	} Spawned.	
" "	33	Do., .	Female, .		
" "	14	Under 8 inches, .	Male, .	} Not ripe.	
" "	11	Do., .	Female, .		
1897.					
January 12,	42	Above 8 inches, .	Male, .	} Spawned.	
" "	39	Do., .	Female, .		
" "	90	Under 8 inches, .	Male, .	} Not ripe.	
" "	101	Do., .	Female, .		

INQUIRIES.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Fermoy on the 10th of January, 1896, into an application to be granted an exemption under Section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th Section of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106) of erecting gratings at the Mills at Glandulane, on the River Blackwater, in the county of Cork. It lasted one day. As a result of the inquiry and of an inspection, and of certain experiments made by the owners, we granted an exemption in respect of the head and tail races. The owners have undertaken to erect a fry-guard at the head race during descent of fry.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Bantry and Castletownbere on the 17th and 20th of January, 1896, respectively, into a petition to make a By-law totally prohibiting the method of fishing known as steam trawling within the following limits, that is to say:—In that part of Bantry Bay situate inside or to the north-east of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head, on the south, to Doonbeg Head, on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour); or, in the alternative, to make a By-law totally prohibiting trawling during the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February in each year. These inquiries lasted two days. As a result, we refused the prayer of the petition. In accordance with the Act we then laid the petition, with our report, before Your Excellency in Council. The case was considered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 13th April, 1896; and, as a result, Your Excellency and the Council declined to accede to the prayer of the petitioners.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Enniskillen and Belleek on the 19th and 20th March, 1896, respectively, into an application for a By-law prohibiting the use of cross lines and nets for the capture of salmon and trout in Lower Lough Erne, between Enniskillen and Belleek. They lasted two days. As a result we refused to make a By-law of the nature indicated.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Londonderry on the 23rd March, 1896, into a complaint that the deposit of dredgings was injurious to the fisheries of Lough Foyle, where it was alleged that a profitable oyster fishery was carried on. It lasted one day. As a result we declined to interfere in the matter.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Londonderry and Omagh on 25th and 26th March, 1896, respectively, into an application to make a By-law prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the

purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of any river within the Londonderry district. They lasted two days. As a result we made a By-law in accordance with the application.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche, at Strangford on the 13th of April, 1896, at Killyleagh on the 15th of April, 1896, at Newtownards on the 17th April, 1896, and at Grey Abbey on the 20th April, 1896, into the expediency of making (subject to the approval of Your Excellency or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland) an Order restricting or prohibiting, either entirely, or subject to any exceptions and regulations, the fishing for, and taking of lobsters within Strangford Lough, during such period in every year as might be limited by the Order; and also of providing for the enforcing of said Order, and any prohibition, restriction, or regulation contained therein. They lasted four days. We prepared an order prohibiting the capture of lobsters of less than ten inches in length in Strangford Lough; but the question of its enforcement having been brought under consideration of the Government we were advised that the persons mentioned in section 12 of the Fisheries Crab and Lobster Act, 1877, could not enforce the order. It was useless, therefore, to proceed in the matter, and we must await an opportunity of meeting the difficulty by legislation on the lines which we have suggested to Your Excellency.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Limerick and Adare on the 28th and 30th of April, 1896, respectively, into the fishing at the mouths of the rivers Maigue and Bunratty, and the necessity of making such By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Regulations as should seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries of said rivers. The inquiries lasted two days. As a result we made the following By-laws:—

“No net for the capture of salmon or trout of greater length than thirty-eight yards, shall be used in the River Maigue, inside the mouth of said river, as such mouth is at present defined, or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, in the district heretofore defined and known as the No. 8, or Limerick District.

“The use of all nets (save a landing net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line) is hereby prohibited in the tidal waters outside the mouth of the said River Maigue, as such mouth is at present defined or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, within imaginary straight lines drawn from Mellon Point to the outermost point of Way Rock, thence to the outermost point (at low water of ordinary spring tides) of Grass Island, and from the old building in the centre of Grass Island to the nearest point of the embankment in the Townland of Newtown, County Limerick.

“The use of all nets (save a landing net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line, and save also nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of salmon or trout) is hereby

prohibited in the River Maigue within the mouth of said river, as such mouth is at present defined or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland.

"It is hereby prohibited to beat the water of the River Maigue with a stick or other implement, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof."

"The use of all nets (save a landing net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line, and save also nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of salmon or trout) is hereby prohibited in the River Bunratty, in the district heretofore defined and known as the No. 8, or Limerick District, and also in the tidal waters outside the mouth of said river, within imaginary straight lines drawn from the townland boundary between the Townlands of Ballymorris and Moyhill, to the outermost rock of Green Island, thence to the outermost rock (at low water of ordinary spring tides) of Quay Island, and thence to Illaunmore Point in the Townland of Bunratty West."

These By-laws have been approved of.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Caherciveen and Killorglin on the 5th and 7th May, 1896, respectively, into the present system of netting in the River Caragh in the County of Kerry, with a view of making such By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Regulations as should seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries in said River. They lasted two days. At the inquiry an application was made to us to permit netting within half-a-mile of the defined mouth of the river, which we had no power to grant. We were then asked for an alteration of the defined mouth, and we explained that we could not comply with the request without holding a definite inquiry into the matter. We held a further inquiry on the 12th October, 1896, into this question, and continued thereat our inquiry into the system of netting. The applicants' solicitor withdrew the application, and the evidence did not justify an alteration of the legal netting at present carried on.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Timoleague on 16th May, 1896, into the system of netting pursued in Courtmacsherry Bay. It lasted one day. As a result we made a By-law prohibiting:—

"The use of any net, save nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of salmon and trout, and save also sprat nets, and draft nets for herrings, in that part of Courtmacsherry Bay, inside or to the northward of an imaginary line drawn from Coolmain Point to Land Point, both in the County of Cork."

This By-law is now in force.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Bantry on the 19th of May, 1896, into an application to define the mouth of the River Durrus, in the county of Cork. It lasted one day. The local fishermen did not present any case on the occasion, but

on hearing of our determination to define the mouth of the river they applied for a further opportunity of stating their views. Having regard to the fact that the proposed definition would possibly be opposed by these fishermen before the Privy Council, we considered it better to give them a public hearing on the 4th March, 1897. We accordingly did so. The fishermen withdrew their opposition, and we decided to define the mouth of the river. The definition was approved of on the 17th June, 1897, and is now law.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Glengariff on the 22nd of May, 1896, into an application made for permission to form oyster beds above, or above and below, low watermark on the shores adjacent to the Eccles Hotel, off the townlands of Reenmeen West and Reenmeen East, in the parish of Kilcaskin, barony of Bere, and county of Cork, and defined upon a map which accompanied such application. It lasted one day. We granted the licence on the 7th of July, 1896.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby at Buttevant on 27th May, 1896, into an application to be granted an exemption under section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th section of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106) of erecting gratings at mills at Buttevant, in the county of Cork. It lasted one day. As a result we granted the exemption asked for.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Portarlington on 9th June, 1896, into an application to prohibit the use of night lines in part of the River Barrow. It lasted one day. As a result we made a By-law prohibiting the use of night lines in that part of the River Barrow and its tributaries above Athy Bridge.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Cahir, on 11th June, 1896, into an application to be granted an exemption under section 4 of the Act 32 Vic., cap. 9, from the necessity (under the 76th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106) of erecting gratings at mills at Cahir, in the County of Tipperary. The inquiry lasted one day. As a result we granted the exemption.

A similar inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Clonmel on the 13th June, 1896, in regard to a mill at Suir Island, Clonmel, on the River Suir. It lasted one day. As a result we granted an exemption in respect of the tail race.

A similar inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Clonmel on 16th June, 1896, into the desirability of granting an exemption in respect of another mill at Suir Island, Clonmel, on the River Suir. It lasted one day. As a result the exemption was granted for the tail race.

A similar inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Dungarvan on 18th June, 1896, in respect of mills at Ballinamuck, Dungarvan, on the Colligan River, and at Killadangan, Dungarvan, on the same River. It lasted one day. As a result we granted exemptions.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Belmullet and Achill Sound on the 25th and 29th June, 1896, respectively, into the fisheries of Blacksod Bay, with the view of ascertaining whether or not it was necessary to prohibit steam or other trawling in said Bay, either partially or wholly. They lasted about one and a half days. As a result, we made a By-law, prohibiting steam trawling in the Bay.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Achill Sound on the 29th of June, 1896, into an application for permission to form oyster beds above, or above and below, low water mark, on the shores adjacent to Bunacurry, Achill Island, off the townland of Bunacurry, in the parish of Achill, barony of Burrishoole, and County of Mayo, and defined upon a map which accompanied such application. It lasted part of one day. As a result we granted the licence; and as Your Excellency also approved of the formation of the oyster beds, the licence is now in operation.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Castlebellingham on the 8th of August, 1896, into the state of the fisheries of the Rivers Glyde and Dee, and the best means to be adopted for the regulation, improvement, and protection thereof. The inquiry lasted one day. We did not feel justified in interfering with the working power of the mill at Annagassen, which was the principal matter of complaint. Another point before us was the proposed improvement of the existing fish pass on Lynn's Weir (River Glyde); but in the absence of funds we could not take any action.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Carlingford on the 11th of August, 1896, into the state of the Mussel Fisheries of Carlingford Lough, and the best means to be adopted for the regulation, improvement, or protection thereof. It lasted one day. Having taken evidence in regard to dredging, which convinced us that the supply was diminishing, it was represented to us that any restrictive regulations would affect a large body of poor people, handpickers, who were not present at the inquiry. We therefore decided to resume the inquiry at the first convenient opportunity.

We accordingly held inquiries at Warrenpoint and Carlingford in October. The prohibition of mussel dredging is necessary, in our opinion, but the law does not empower us to make a By-law giving effect to our views. We have, accordingly, submitted to Your Excellency a proposal that the matter should be dealt with by legislation on the first opportunity.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Ballyclare and Antrim on the 13th and 15th August, 1896, respectively, into the alleged destruction of fish in the Sixmilewater River, by pollution. They lasted two days. As a result, the mill owners undertook to take precautions to prevent deleterious matter from flowing into the river.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Ardglass and Portaferry on the 18th, 20th, and 21st of August, 1896, respectively, into complaints made of the injurious effects of trawling off part of the coast of the county of Down. They lasted two days. As a result, we made the following By-law, which is now in force :—

“We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the ‘Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act, 1889,’ do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, to use from any steamer or steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling within the distance of three miles seaward of an imaginary straight line drawn from St. John’s Point to Ringfad Point, and thence to Phennick Point; and of a line drawn thence along the line of low water mark of spring tides to the northernmost point of Gun’s Island, all in the county of Down.”

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Galway on the 9th of September, 1896, into an application for permission to form oyster beds above, or above and below, low water mark on the shores adjacent to Rinville West and Oranmore, off the townlands of Rinville West and Oranmore, in the parish of Oranmore, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway, and defined upon a map which accompanied such application. It lasted one day. We refused the licence, as applicant failed to establish his title.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Galway on the 9th of September, 1896, into the fisheries off the Arran Islands, with the view of ascertaining whether or not it was necessary to prohibit steam or other trawling in Gregory Sound and the sea adjacent thereto either partially or wholly. It lasted one day. As a result we made the following By-law, which is now in force :—

“We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the above-named Acts, do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, during the months of March, April, and May, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as trawling, within the distance of two miles seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of spring tides on the coast of Inishmore, or North Arran Island; and also within the distance of half a mile seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of spring tides on the coast of Inisheer, or South Arran Island, save and except on that portion of the western and north western coasts of the said Inisheer, or South Arran Islands, which extends from Tonfeelmy Point to Ballyhee Point.”

An inquiry was held by Mr. Green and Mr. Roche at Killala on 11th September, 1896, into an application for permission to form oyster beds above, or above and below, low water mark, on the shores adjacent to Moyne and Kilroe, off the townlands of Moyne and Kilroe, in the parish of Killala, barony of Tyrawley, and county of Mayo, and defined upon a map which accompanied

such application. It lasted one day. As a result, we granted, on the 29th January, 1897, a licence to plant oyster beds in the place named. Your Excellency having approved of the formation of the oyster bed, the licence is now in force.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Bunbeg on the 21st September, 1896, into an application to re-define the mouth of the River Gweedore (County Donegal) in the Letterkenny District. It lasted one day. As a result we refused to re-define the mouth of the river.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Ardara on the 24th September, 1896, into an allegation that the passage of fish in the Owentocker River had been obstructed by certain Walls erected therein. It lasted one day. The owner of the fishery having undertaken to provide for the free passage of fish by the removal of certain rocks, we made no rule in the matter.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Dundalk on the 3rd of October, 1896, into the desirability of making a By-law prohibiting to have in possession, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the banks of the upper or freshwater portions of all rivers and their tributaries, in the Dundalk District, or on mill dams or weirs on said rivers, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, gaff, or any part or portion of a gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for salmon legally with rod and line). It lasted one day. As a result we made a By-law in the terms of the notice. It has not yet been approved of.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Killorglin on 15th October, 1896, into an application for a By-law prohibiting the use of Nets known as "Pushers" in the Estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, in the County of Kerry. It lasted one day. We made the following By-laws which were approved of on the 17th June, 1897 :—

"1. It is hereby prohibited to use for the capture of fish in the common estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, any net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" net, the meshes of which shall be more than two-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round (such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).

"2. It is hereby prohibited to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, in or on the banks of the said common estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, or in or on any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in said common estuary, any net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" net, the meshes of which shall be more than two-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round (such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet)."

An inquiry was held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Caheriveen on the 19th of October, 1896, into an application for a By-law prohibiting the use of seine or draft nets for the capture of coarse or sea fish in the Ferta or Valentia River, or estuary thereof, during the annual close season for salmon and trout. It lasted one day. As a result we made a By-law, of which the following is the substance. It was approved of on the 17th June, 1897:—

“It is hereby prohibited to use any net for the capture of coarse fish in the Ferta or Valentia River, and also in that part of the estuary of the said Ferta or Valentia River within or to the north-east of an imaginary straight line drawn from Laght Point across the estuary at right angles with the main current of the stream, during the weekly close season for salmon and trout, and also during the annual close season as now fixed, or may hereafter be fixed, as that in which the capture of salmon and trout by nets is prohibited in said river and in said part of said estuary.”

An inquiry was commenced by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche, at Sligo on the 27th, and continued on 28th, of October, 1896, into the present system of netting in the Drumcliff and Sligo Rivers and Estuaries, in the county of Sligo, and also into the general state of the fisheries of said Rivers, with a view of making such By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Regulations as should seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement thereof. It was adjourned to the 26th, 27th, and 28th November. As a result we made the following By-laws, which were approved of, with the exception of the third:—

“1st. In any part of the tidal waters of the said Sligo or Garvogue River no two nets shall be allowed in the water at the same time within 400 yards of each other, whether such nets shall be on the same side or on opposite sides of the river.

“2nd. Until the net that has been first shot has been beached and is wholly out of the water, no second or other net shall be commenced to be shot on either sides of the said river within 400 yards of such first net.

“3rd. No net for the capture of fish of any kind shall be used in that portion of the said river between an imaginary line from the northern or seaward end of Martin’s quay to a point on the eastern side of the said river, 140 yards distant from the eastern end of Victoria Bridge, and said Victoria Bridge.

“4th. The use of all engines or devices for the capture of fish is hereby prohibited between the said Victoria Bridge and the portion of the mill dam which is above said bridge.”

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Green, and Mr. Roche at Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal, on the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, and 12th of November, 1896, respectively, into the system of netting pursued in the fresh water portion of the River Blackwater next above the tidal flow, with a view of restricting

the same, and of making such By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Regulations as should seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries in said river. They lasted six days. As a result we made the following By-laws:—

“It is hereby prohibited to use, between the hours of six of the clock on every Friday evening and six of the clock on the following morning, and also between the hours of six of the clock on every Monday evening and six of the clock on the following morning, any net (except a landing net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in the several fishery, held under grant or charter, or by immemorial usage, next above the tidal flow in the said River Blackwater in the No. 4, or Lismore District.”

“It is hereby prohibited to use, between the hours of six of the clock on every Monday morning and six of the clock on every Monday evening, any net (except a landing net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in the several fishery, held under grant or charter, or by immemorial usage, next above the tidal flow in the said River Blackwater in the said No. 4, or Lismore District.”

“It is hereby prohibited to use, at any time, any net (except a landing net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the said River Blackwater in the said No. 4, or Lismore District, situated between the straight line defining the boundary between the tidal and fresh water portions of said river and the bridge at Lismore.”

An appeal against same was heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The first two By-laws were disallowed; but the latter was approved of.

Inquiries were held by Mr. Hornsby and Mr. Roche at Trim, Kells, Navan, and Drogheda on the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 23rd November, 1896, respectively, into an application to limit the length of the nets used for the capture of salmon and trout in the tidal waters of the River Boyne; and also into the general system of netting in said waters, with the view of making such By-laws, Rules, Orders, and Regulations as might be considered necessary for the government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries in the said River Boyne and its tributaries. They lasted four days. As a result we made a By-law limiting the length of the draft net for the capture of salmon and trout in the tidal waters of the River Boyne to seventy-five yards. Appeals were lodged against this By-law and were heard, but the matter is still before the Privy Council.

DETAILED REPORTS—SEA FISHERIES.

Detailed Report on Beam Trawling.

Starting from Dublin, and going southwards, the following will give an idea of the industry in the different localities around the coast.

One sailing boat, under ten tons measurement, and manned by three men, trawled from Howth during September and October. The take, which consisted chiefly of plaice, showed an increase; it was landed at Howth, and sold at Dublin, to which place it was conveyed by cart. The fish were rather small. Complaints have been made by the line fishermen that the trawlers damage their lines. This boat fitted out as a pleasure yacht during the greater part of the year.

The Dublin fleet consisted in 1896 of sixty-eight sailing boats, and was manned by 156 men and 44 boys. Nine of the boats were over fifty tons, thirty-one between forty and fifty tons, three between thirty and forty tons, and one between twenty and thirty tons. There were also twenty-four small boats of less than ten tons. The first class boats fish all the year round; the second and third class from August to April. Their general take showed a decrease. It was landed principally at Skerries, Howth, Kingstown, and Dublin, and disposed of in the Dublin markets, to which it was conveyed by train and cart. The sizes of the fish were up to the usual average, but a falling off in the quantity was noticed, occasioned, it is stated, by steam trawlers working over the fishing ground. The large boats work the East Coast off-shore waters from the Kish Lightship to the North and South Lightships, County Down, and fish outside territorial limits. The small trawlers work in the River Liffey inside the North Bull Light. The want of safe anchorage at Ringsend is very severely felt. On return from the week's fishing the boats are, in certain winds, almost without protection.

One sailing and seven steam trawlers of from twenty-two to sixty-nine tons from Skibbereen, Liverpool, Hull, Grimsby, and Milford were observed working off this coast during the year. Their take was occasionally landed at Dublin. It was an average one, and the fish were of a fair size.

From Kingstown three sailing boats (two between forty and fifty tons, and one under ten tons), and manned by ten men, trawled—one boat all the year round, the rest for five months in summer and autumn. The take, which showed a falling off in quantity, was landed at Kingstown, and sold in Dublin, being conveyed there by carts.

From Arklow and Courtown thirteen boats, manned by seventy-five men, worked during the greater part of the year. Three of these boats were between ten and twenty tons measurement, and the remainder under ten tons. They also fitted out for oyster dredging and herring fishing. The take, which showed a falling

off, was landed and partially sold locally, the remainder being sent by cart and rail to Dublin. The fish taken at Arklow were of a fair size, but the soles and plaice taken at Courtown were very small. The bar at Courtown is a hindrance to boats getting in and out of the harbour.

Fifteen sailing boats from Wexford (thirteen under ten tons and two between ten and twenty tons), manned by fifty-three men and two boys, trawled off that port, sometimes within territorial waters; and one boat (under ten tons), manned by three men, from Ballygeary. The former worked all the year round, and the latter from March to October. The take was an average one, and the fish, which were of a fair size, were landed and sold locally. Twelve of the Wexford boats also worked off the Curracloe Guards, between Raven Point and Blackwater Head. The Ballygeary boat worked in Rosslare Bay, within the three-mile limit. Eight steam and ten sailing trawlers were occasionally observed working off Ballyteigue Bay, from six to ten miles from land.

In Waterford Harbour forty boats (all under ten tons measurement), with crews of 126 men and 9 boys, trawled between Credan Head and Cheek Point, from August to December. They fitted out for salmon fishing also. Their take was landed locally, and sold principally at Waterford. It showed a falling off in quantity, and the sole and plaice were smaller than usual. Complaints are made of the want of local accommodation, boats being unable to land their fish at Ballyhack and Great Island during low water. At Cheek Point the pier steps are not sufficiently low to enable them to do so either, and at Glasshouse the pier is in a state of dilapidation, and affords no protection from the wash of steamers.

From Dunmore there were six boats (three of thirty-seven tons, and three of forty tons), and twenty-four men engaged in the industry. Four of the boats follow it throughout the year along the coast between Hook Point and Brownstown Head, outside the territorial limit. The take was an average one in quantity, with the exception of turbot, and the fish were of a fair size, except soles which were smaller. It was landed at Dunmore Pier, and sent to Waterford in carts. Two of the boats fished for the first half of the year only; they were totally lost during the gale of the 7th October last.

Off Ballynacourty and Helvick Head, outside the territorial limit, four large steam trawlers worked during October and November. Neither their measurements nor the Ports from which they hail are known. The fish taken was sold in England. The local fishermen complain of the loss of gear through the operations of the trawlers.

Off Youghal, outside the territorial limit, boats from Helvick Head and Ballycotton trawled all the year round. Their measurements varied from four to five tons, and their take was partially landed and sold at Youghal. It is not known where the balance was landed.

Nine small vessels (four and a half to nine tons), with eighteen

men, worked throughout the year inside Cork Harbour, between Long Point and East Ferry. The take was an average one, and was landed and sold at Queenstown. The fish were of a fair size.

Off Old Head, Kinsale, and between that place and Hake Head, three sailing trawlers from Cork Harbour worked from May to September. Three others from the same locality worked between Dunowen Head and Duneen Point, from April to October, all within territorial waters.

At Baltimore four sailing trawlers (nineteen, twenty, twenty-seven and thirty tons respectively), manned by twenty-four men, worked from January to March, and October to December, within the three-mile limit. The capture showed a considerable falling off as regards quantity, but the fish were of a fair size. It was landed at Glandore, Baltimore, and Schull, and sold to local buyers. These boats also fitted out for the spring and autumn mackerel fishing.

Three Fleetwood steam trawlers worked between the Fastnet and Galley Head, outside the three-mile limit, during August and September. The fish taken was sent direct to English markets.

From Schull one steam and six sailing trawlers, manned by twenty-four men, worked between Sheep Head and Cape Clear Island, from April to December, generally outside the three-mile limit. Three of the boats were under ten tons, three between ten and twenty tons, and one between twenty and thirty tons. One of the boats fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. The quantity taken showed a slight decrease, but the fish were of a fair size. The take was landed and sold at Schull.

Off Crookhaven Guard, nine steam and two sailing trawlers from Port St. Mary, Milford, Skibbereen, and Dingle, worked in Dunmanus and Ballyderlin Bays from February to December. The fish was landed locally, and sent by rail to Dublin and Cork. The steam trawlers averaged forty-four tons measurement, and the sailing trawlers twenty-one tons.

One steam trawler from Bantry, and one sailing trawler from Skibbereen, worked about Bantry Bay and along the adjoining coasts, from January to March, and June to November. The tonnage of the boats was twenty and twenty-seven tons respectively, and eight men were employed on them. The general take was an average one, and the sizes were fair. It was landed at Castletown and Bantry, and was sold at the latter place and in Cork.

Two sailing trawlers, one of twelve tons from Skibbereen, and one of twenty-five tons from Dingle, also worked in the Bay, the former in territorial waters during the month of November, and the latter outside the three-mile limit during the month of June—their take, which showed a falling off in quantity, but which was of a fair average as regards size, was landed at Castletown and Bantry.

One sailing boat (between thirty and forty tons), with a crew of four men, trawled from Ballycrovane all the year round. The capture was an average one, and was landed locally. It was sent by cart and rail to Kenmare, Cork, and Dublin.

Three steam trawlers (Port of departure unknown), were observed working off the Ballycrovane Guards during September, October, and November.

Several complaints of damage to nets by steam trawlers in Kenmare Bay have been made by the fishermen.

Twelve steam trawlers (Ports of departure unknown), were observed working in Bantry Bay during September and October.

From Laurence Cove a five-ton boat with five men worked north and south of Bere Island during January, February, September, and October. She also fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. Her take by trawl was an average one, and was sold at Bantry. The fish were of a fair size. The trawling was within the three-mile limit.

Two sailing trawlers, of fourteen and twenty-five tons respectively, manned by six men, worked from Rossdohan to Lamb Head—one from April to October, the other all the year round. The take was an average one. It was landed locally, and sent by cart and rail to Killarney and Dublin. The fish were of a fair size. Complaints were made by the local fishermen of destruction of nets by the trawlers.

Five steam trawlers worked in the same locality during September, October, and November. The Ports from which they hailed are not known.

Sixteen of the Dingle trawlers worked in Ballinskelligs and St. Finan's Bays, inside territorial waters; their take, which showed a falling off in quantity, although the fish were of a fair average size, was landed locally, and sent by cart to Caherciveen for transit to Dublin by rail.

In Dingle Bay, twenty sailing boats (three between ten and twenty tons, ten between twenty and thirty tons, five between thirty and forty tons, and two between forty and fifty tons), trawled all the year round. Eighty men were engaged in the industry. The take, which showed a falling off in all kinds of fish, was landed at Dingle, and sent by rail to Dublin. During the early part of the year the fish were of a fair size, but towards the end they were very small. Haddock, whiting and soles were specially noticed to be smaller than usual.

On the northern side of the estuary of the Shannon, one sailing trawler of between ten and twenty tons, with a crew of three men, worked between Querrin and Scattery Island during January and February. Her take was landed at Cappa, whence it was sent by steamer to Kilrush and Limerick. The fish taken were of a fair size, but as it was not found in paying quantities, the crew abandoned trawling.

From Galway, eleven sailing craft, manned by forty-four men and twelve boys, worked about the Bay. Six of these were between forty and fifty tons measurement, and five between thirty and forty tons. They trawled all the year. The take was an average one. It was landed at Galway, and mostly sent by rail to Dublin. The fish were of a fair size.

Five sailing trawlers (thirty to forty-seven tons measurement) from Dublin, worked in Galway Bay nearly all the year round.

The fish taken was landed at Galway, and sent to Dublin and other places by rail.

From Costello Bay, two sailing trawlers of twenty-eight and thirty-two tons respectively, and manned by ten men and two boys, trawled in the Bay all the year round. The fish were landed at Galway, and sent by rail to Dublin. The take was an average one, and the fish were of a fair size.

Steam trawlers from Milford, Hull and Fleetwood, were observed outside the Arran Islands during the winter and early spring months.

The sailing trawlers from Galway worked to the eastward of the islands, and in the sounds during the spring months.

A few complaints were made against trawlers for destroying spilletts, but on the whole the men were orderly.

Two sailing trawlers from Clifden, of about thirty tons measurement each, and manned by sixteen men, worked between Cleggan and Slyne Head within territorial waters during September and October. Their take was landed, and sold at Clifden and Cleggan. These boats also fitted out for the mackerel fishery.

A new trawling ground lying between Cleggan, Mannin Bay and Slyne Head, has also been worked. Three Dublin trawlers, of about forty tons each, also worked in Cleggan Bay from June to September. Their take, which was an average one as to size and quantity, was landed at Cleggan, and forwarded to the Dublin markets.

One steam yacht, of about eight tons, also fished occasionally in the locality between July and September. Its take, which was an average one as to size and quantity, was landed at Derryinver, and forwarded to Dublin.

One steam trawler, of 150 tons measurement, worked occasionally throughout the year from between Inishdegilmore and Inishbarna to the entrance of Little Killary Bay. Its capture, which was a fair one in regard to quantity and sizes, was landed at Derryinver, and sent to Dublin market.

Five sailing trawlers from Westport, varying from four to fifteen tons, also worked in the same locality from May to October. Their take was landed and sold at Westport.

In Clew Bay, six sailing trawlers, one of six tons, two of eight tons, one of ten tons, one of twenty-two tons, and one of thirty tons with crews of twenty-four men, worked from April to October. Their capture was landed at Carrowkeran and Westport, and sold locally, or sent to Dublin market.

A considerable falling off in the quantity of all kinds of flat fish has been noticed for the past two years, particularly as regards soles; the fish taken, however, were of a fair average size.

From Ballyshannon one sailing boat of two and a half tons, and manned by two men, trawled within territorial waters in Donegal Bay from May to November. It fitted out for the herring fishing and otter trawling. The take, which was an average one, was landed locally and sold at Donegal. The fish were of a fair size.

In Donegal Bay four small sailing boats (three under ten tons, and one between ten and twenty tons), with sixteen men, trawled from February to November. The take was an average one, and the fish were of a fair size. The capture was sent to Dublin and Liverpool.

In Larne Lough one sailing boat (under ten tons measurement), and manned by two men, trawled all the year round when opportunity offered. Long and hand-line fishing was followed at intervals. The take was an average one as regards quantity, but the fish were smaller than usual. It was landed and sold locally.

From Carrickfergus three sailing boats (under ten tons measurement) manned by nine men, trawled within territorial waters all the year round, weather permitting. The capture was an average one. It was landed locally and sent by rail and steamer to Liverpool. The fish were of a fair size.

Off the County Down coast, from Rockport to Kinnegar, a sailing boat of twelve tons, worked by three men, trawled between September and November, and between March and May. The take was an average one and was landed locally. Part of it was sold in Holywood, and the remainder in Liverpool (sent by train to Belfast—thence by steamer). The sizes were about the same as last year.

Off Bangor (Co. Down) and neighbourhood fourteen small sailing craft (all under ten tons), with crews of twenty-nine men, worked during part of the year. They fitted out as pleasure boats during the summer. The take was an average one, but the plaice captured were small. It was landed and sold locally and at Belfast. Trawling took place in this neighbourhood within territorial limits.

In Ballyhalbert Bay, one sailing boat, of thirteen tons, from Burr Point, gave employment to four men, who trawled from November to March. Their capture was landed at Ardglass, and was sent by rail and steamer to Belfast and Liverpool. The take showed an increase as to round fish, and the average size of all was larger than in previous years. New trawling ground was worked south-east of the South Lightship.

From November to March eight sailing craft worked along the County Down coast from Johnsport to Newcastle, two of them being under ten tons, four between ten and twenty tons, and two between twenty and thirty tons. They were manned by forty-four men. Their take by trawl, which was landed at Portavogie and sent by car, train, and steamer to Belfast, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, was an average one, and the fish were larger than usual. These boats also followed other modes of fishing.

The fishermen suffer from want of landing accommodation at Portavogie.

One vessel from Fleetwood and two from Ramsay (twenty-two, thirty-three, and twenty-seven tons respectively) trawled in the same locality from February to April, and landed their fish at

Ardglass. The fish were of the usual size, and the take was an average one.

Nine steam trawlers from English, Isle-of-Man, and Belgian Ports, were observed during the year off Newcastle guards. The fish caught was not landed in Ireland.

Trawling was not carried on in sight of the Greenore Coast Guard Station, but two steam and two sailing trawlers working in other waters landed their fish at Greenore. This fish was sold principally in Dublin.

From Clogher Head two sailing trawlers (of twenty-two and twenty-three tons respectively), manned by ten men, worked from June to October. The take was an average one, but the fish taken, particularly the plaice, were small. It was landed locally and sent by car to Drogheda.

Five steam and twenty sailing trawlers from English and Irish ports trawled between Rockabill Light and Carlingford Light from January to September. The fish was landed locally and in the Isle of Man.

Ten sailing boats (five of twenty tons, the others of fifteen, sixteen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty-five tons respectively), with crews of forty-five men, trawled from Balbriggan all the year round. They did not follow any other class of fishing. Their take, which was an average one, was landed locally, and sent by rail to Dublin. The fish were of a fair size.

Detailed Report on Otter Trawling.

The following will indicate the extent of the industry in the various localities:—

Arklow.—One second-class boat with four men fished during the greater part of the year off Arklow guards. It made from £4 to £5. The men pursue other kinds of fishing at other times.

Bannow.—One second-class boat with two men trawled from November to March over the Bannow Bar. It made about £11. The men pursue hand-lining at other times. They have no other occupation.

Fethard.—Nine second-class boats with thirty-four men trawled in Fethard and Baginbun Bays all the year round. Each boat made about £20. The men pursue other kinds of fishing at other times, and when not fishing are occupied in farming.

Dunmore East.—One second-class boat with two men trawled from Hook Point to Brownstown Head during May, June, and

July, and earned while at this work from £3 to £4 for each boat. The men followed no other kind of fishing, but manned pleasure boats.

Helvick Head.—Seventeen second-class boats with ninety-eight men trawled in Dungarvan Bay and round the coast to Dunmore East from April to June. The boats earned £17 each. The men were also engaged at times in line and trammel net fishing.

Youghal.—One second-class boat with five men from Youghal trawled between Ram Head and Capel Island from August to November. The men also engaged in salmon fishing.

Ballycottin.—Two first and three second-class boats and nineteen men worked from January to November between Capel Island and Ballycottin. The men also pursued other kinds of fishing. Each boat earned about £80.

East Ferry.—Seven first-class boats with twenty-eight men worked all the year round in Cork Harbour. The men do not pursue any other class of fishing. Each boat earned from £260 to £364.

Courtmacsherry.—Two first-class boats and one second-class boat with ten men and one boy worked in Courtmacsherry Bay, as weather permitted. At other times some of the men are on the Naval Reserve Drill; others attending on visitors; and some are employed at other kinds of fishing. Each boat earned about £50.

Union Hall.—Six first-class and five second-class boats with sixty-three men and two boys trawled from September to March between Galley Head and Staggs and Toe Heads. The men also engage in mackerel fishing. When not fishing they work as labourers and on their farms. Each boat earned about £50 at otter trawling.

Castletownsend.—Four first-class boats and one third-class boat, with thirty-two men and one boy, worked at intervals. The men also pursued mackerel fishing. The average take of each boat was valued at about £35.

Roundstone.—Nine second-class boats and twenty-four men worked during January, February, November, and December in Ards and Roundstone Bays, and off Bunowen. The men also pursued hand-line fishing, and when not fishing they were engaged in farming and kelp making.

Clifden.—Three second-class boats and nine men trawled from January to March, and from September to December, in Mannin and Clifden Bays. The men were also engaged in hand-line fishing. When not fishing they were farming and burning kelp.

Rosmoney.—Three first-class, six second-class, and five third-

class boats, with fifty-six men, trawled from May to October in Clew Bay. The men also followed other kinds of fishing. When not engaged fishing they farmed.

Kilcummin.—Three third-class boats and six men worked from June to August in Lacken and Killala Bays. Each boat earned about £35. The men also followed other kinds of fishing, and when not so engaged attended to their farms.

Enniscrone.—Nine second-class and sixteen third-class boats, with fifty men, trawled from April to August in Killala and Lacken bays. They also followed other fishing. Each boat earned about £11 at trawling.

Raghley.—Eight second-class and two third-class boats, with twenty-six men, worked from April to October off Raghley and Poolboy, and in Ballisodare Bay. They attended the herring fishery during the season, and also engaged in long-line fishing. When not fishing the men worked on their farms and made kelp. Each boat earned about £30.

Mullaghmore.—Eight second and six third-class boats, with fifty-eight men, trawled from July to September off Mullaghmore, Streedagh, and Bundoran. The men followed other fishing, and when not fishing they farmed, repaired boats, &c. Each boat earned about £12 at trawling.

Ballyshannon.—Three second-class and five third-class boats, with twenty men, trawled from March to November off Finner Strand and Bunnatoochan. The men also followed line and drift netfishing, and when not employed fishing they farmed. At otter trawling each boat earned about £150.

Ball Hill.—Nine second and nine third-class boats, with thirty-six men, worked from May to November in Donegal Bay. Some of the men followed other kinds of fishing. They were also engaged in farming.

Bunerana.—Two first-class boats and one second-class boat, with eight men and two boys, trawled in Lough Swilly all the year round.

Greencastle.—Thirty-four second-class boats and 109 men trawled from March to July off Back Strand, Magilligan, and in Lough Foyle. The men also followed long and hand-line fishing. Most of them farm when not fishing. Each boat earned from £30 to £60 at otter trawling.

Moville.—Fifty-three second-class boats with 136 men trawled all the year round inside Lough Foyle, and from March to October outside the Lough. The men also engaged in other fishing. The large boats earned about £70 each at trawling, and the small ones about £30.

Portrush.—Twenty second-class boats and thirty-nine men trawled between Lough Foyle and Giant's Head from March to November. They also engaged in other fishing, and earned about £40 per boat at otter trawling.

Port Ballintrae.—Four second-class boats and twelve men trawled between Bush Bay and Ballintoy from July to September. They also followed long-line fishing. Each boat earned about £12.

Port Ballintoy.—Sixteen second-class boats and forty-eight men trawled from July to September between Bengore Head and Carrick-a-Rede. The men were also engaged in hand and long-line fishing, and when not fishing most of them act as labourers. Each boat earned about £30 at otter trawling.

Ballycastle.—One second-class boat and three men worked from July to September between Cobb Collieries and Bond Margy. The men also followed hand-line fishing. Each boat earned about £5.

Cushendall.—One first-class boat and seven second-class boats, with eighteen men, worked from January to March, and from August to December, in Red Bay. The men also followed other kinds of fishing, and when not fishing they worked as farmers and labourers or made kelp. Each boat earned from £18 to £25.

Glenarm.—Three second-class boats with five men and one boy trawled during February, September, October, November, and December in Carnlough Bay. The men also followed hand-line, crab, and lobster fishing. When not fishing they were employed in farming and as pilots. Each boat earned about £20.

Currickfergus.—Ten second-class boats and thirty men trawled all the year round, weather permitting, in Belfast Lough. The men also engaged in oyster-dredging, and when not fishing were employed in yachts. Each boat earned about £3 per week.

Burr Point.—Four second-class boats, with sixteen men trawled in Ballyhalbert Bay and off Ardglass from January to March and from October to December. The men also followed other kinds of fishing. The boats earned about £70 each.

Cloghy.—Two first and five second-class boats with thirty-four men trawled along the County Down coast from January to May, and from October to December. When not fishing the men were farming and labouring. Each boat earned about £54 16s.

Ardglass.—Nine second-class boats with thirty-six men trawled from January to April, and from October to December, off the Ardglass Guards. The men also engaged in herring fishing.

Detailed Report on Long-line Fishing.

The following are the details of this fishing according to the Divisions of Coastguard:—

Kingstown Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 266 men and 2 boys in nineteen first-class boats, eighteen second-class boats, and twenty-one third-class boats. It is esti-

mated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first-class boat 400 hooks; in each second-class boat from 200 to 1,000 hooks; in each third-class boat from 250 to 1,000 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from 1 to 10 miles off the whole coast of the Division, and in the Liffey, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for haddock, cod, ling, conger, and plaice. When not long-lining they are engaged in salmon and trout, herring, mackerel, lobster, and crab fishing, and in hand-lining. When not fishing they are usually occupied in labouring and yachting. The fish caught is sold locally or in Dublin, to which it is conveyed by cart. The baits most frequently used are scallop, whelks, herrings, squid, and lug, and the supply is good.

Wicklow Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 171 men and 2 boys in thirteen second-class boats and twenty-nine third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 250 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 250 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to five miles off the whole coast of the Division, throughout the year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herrings, crabs, and lobsters. When not fishing they are usually occupied in agricultural pursuits, labouring, and fitting gear. The fish caught is sold locally or sent to Dublin, to which it is conveyed by cart and rail. The baits most frequently used are herrings, lug, and whelks, and the supply is sufficient.

Wexford Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 14 men and 2 boys in five second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 250. The fishing is usually carried on from one to two miles off the coast of South Bay during the months of December, January, and part of February. The men remain over their lines after shooting them. Their principal fishing is for cod, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling. They have no other occupation. The fish caught is sold locally. The bait most frequently used is mussel.

Waterford Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 279 men and 33 boys in sixty-two second-class and thirty-five third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 20 to 140 hooks; in each third-class boat from 15 to 20 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to five miles off the coast off Bannow Bay, Credan Head, Dunmore, and Passage throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, plaice, hake, conger eel, whiting, and ling. At other times the men are engaged in salmon fishing and trawling. When

not fishing they are usually occupied in gardening and farming. The fish caught is sold locally and at Waterford. The baits most frequently used are lug and mussels.

Youghal Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 85 men in thirteen second-class boats and one third-class boat. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 150 hooks; in the third-class boat 250 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to two miles off Helvieck Head during the months of January, February, March, and November. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and ling. They also engage in trawl and trammel net fishing, and when not fishing they are usually occupied in gardening and farming. The fish caught is sold at Dungarvan, to which it is conveyed by boat. The baits most frequently used are lug, conger, and flat fish.

Queenstown Division.—Long-line and hand-line fishing was carried on by 113 men in twenty-six second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 200. The fishing is usually carried on from three to eight miles off the coast near Ballycotton, and from Roche's Point to Long Point, from November to June. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, and pollock. When not fishing they are usually occupied in repairing nets, &c., and in labouring. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are herrings, mussels, lugs, and conger, of which the supply is ample.

Kinsale Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 398 men and 4 boys in twenty-seven first-class boats, nineteen second-class boats, and twenty-eight third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first-class boat 400 hooks; in each second-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to sixteen miles off Kinsale Harbour, and from Gally Head to Daunt's Rock Lightship, and Upper Cove, and in Courtmacsherry Bay, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal long-line fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, and conger eel, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of hake, mackerel, and herring, and in trammel and hand-line fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, repairing gear, and in yachts. Some of the fish caught is sold locally, and remainder sent to Liverpool and Cork, to which it is conveyed by rail and steamer. The baits most frequently used are herrings, broken mackerel, sand eels, and lug, and the supply is good.

Skibbereen Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 437 men and 14 boys in two first-class boats, seventy-eight second-class boats, and twenty-seven third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was

as follows:—In each first-class boat 200 hooks; in each second-class boat, from 200 to 700 hooks; in each third-class boat, from 320 to 700 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to twenty miles off the coast off Glandore Harbour and between Toe Head and Gally Head throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, conger, pollock, whiting, and skate, but when not long-lining they are engaged in hand-lining, lobster fishing, and in the spring and autumn mackerel fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are lug, mackerel, and sand eel, and the supply is generally ample.

Castletown Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 176 men and 19 boys in twenty-three second-class boats, and twenty-five third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat, from 115 to 120 hooks; in each third-class boat from 115 to 120 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to eight miles off the coast, in Bantry Bay, throughout the year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, conger, and cod, and they are also engaged in the herring fishery. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and labouring. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are mackerel, herrings, lug, and limpets.

Valentia Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 62 men and 1 boy in two second-class boats and thirteen third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 200 hooks; in each third-class boat 200 to 500 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to seven miles off Portmagee, and one mile off Kells, from December to April, and in August. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, and ling, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herrings. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are conger, mackerel and lug.

Dingle Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 315 men in three second-class boats and seventy-three third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 400 hooks; in each third-class boat from 160 to 400 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from three to four miles off the coast near Brandon, Castlegregory, and Smerwick, and in Dingle Bay, throughout the year. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, hake, and conger, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture

of mackerel. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are mackerel, mussels, and lug.

Ballyheige Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 46 men in fourteen third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 250. The fishing is usually carried on one mile off the coast in Tralee Bay, from November to March. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and whiting, but when not long-lining they are engaged in net fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, and discharging vessels. The fish caught is sold in Tralee. The baits most frequently used are lug and mussels, and the supply is sufficient.

Seafild Division.—Long-line and hand-line fishing was carried on by 288 men in two second-class boats and ninety-eight third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks to each boat using long-lines was 350. The second-class boats and twenty-five of the third-class boats fished with hand-lines, and the men were provided with four hooks each. The fishing is usually carried on from a quarter of a mile to five miles off the coast of the Division, between Querin and Scatterry Island, and south-west of Mutton Island, throughout the year, except in June. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, haddock, bream, pollock, fluke, plaice, and skate, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herrings and mackerel, and in salmon netting. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, piloting, gathering seaweed, and making kelp. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are conger, limpets, sand worms, crabs, ling, and mackerel.

Galway Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 817 men and 18 boys in one hundred and twenty-four second-class boats and one hundred and fifty-three third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 200 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat 200 to 360 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to eight miles off the coast, in Galway Bay, and off Black Head, and around Arran Islands, from November to June. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is ling, cod, hake, and conger. They are also engaged in herring, mackerel, whiting, lobster, and hand-line fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, gardening, and mending nets. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are lug, conger, whiting, crabs, plaice, and small ling.

Clifden Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 380 men in three first-class boats, seventeen second-class boats, and eighty-three third-class boats. It is estimated that the average

number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows :—In each first-class boat 500 hooks ; in each second-class boat from 120 to 500 hooks ; in each third-class boat from 100 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to twelve miles off the coast west of Crew Island, off Shark Head and High Island, and between Clare and Achill Islands, throughout the year. The men remain over their lines after shooting them. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, conger, hake and ray ; but when not long-lining they are engaged in hand-line and lobster fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and making kelp. The fish caught is sold locally and at Dublin. The baits most frequently used are lug, conger, small flat fish, and cod ; and the supply is ample.

Keel Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 424 men in 104 third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was 100. The fishing is usually carried on from one to four miles off the coast, near Clew Bay, and one to two miles off Keel, from December to April. The men return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling and cod, but when not long-lining they are engaged in hand-lining. When not fishing they are occupied in farming or in any other employment offering itself. The fish caught is sold locally and at Westport, to which it is conveyed by boat and train. The baits most frequently used are lug and cut fish, of which there is an ample supply.

Belmullet Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 205 men in seventy-nine third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 100 to 250. The fishing is usually carried on from one to two miles off the coast in Blacksod Bay, off Falmore and Inniskea Island, Erris Head, and in Broadhaven, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, skate, whiting, haddock, pollock, and plaice, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herring. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are lug, mackerel, and sand-eels, of which there is a fair supply.

Ballycastle (Killala) Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 240 men in ten second-class and twenty third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 200 to 400 in the second-class boats, and 200 in the third-class boats. The fishing is usually carried on from one to four miles off the coast near Portacloy and Porturlin, and in Killala Bay, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, whiting, haddock, turbot, plaice, soles, and fluke, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of mackerel and herrings. When not fishing they are usually

occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally and at Ballina. The baits most frequently used are herrings and lug, of which there is ample supply.

Pullendiva Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 48 men in four second-class and seventeen third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat 600 hooks; in each third-class boat from 400 to 600 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to six and a half miles out in Ballisodare Bay and Killala Bay, throughout the year, except during the months of September and October. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for plaice, haddock, whiting, cod, and ling, but when not long-lining they are engaged in other modes of fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally. The bait most frequently used is lug.

Sligo Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 233 men and 2 boys in fifteen second-class boats, and thirty-two third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 200 to 700 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 700 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to six miles off the coast from October to August. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in other kinds of fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, making kelp, and mending gear. The fish caught is sold locally and at Dublin, to which it is conveyed by cart and rail. The baits most frequently used are lug and razor fish.

Killybegs Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 635 men in fifty-five second-class boats and fifty-two third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 120 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 120 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to twenty miles off the coast, near Dooran, in Donegal Bay, and between Carrigan Bay and Malinmore Head, throughout the year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for ling, cod, haddock, whiting, conger, and skate, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of salmon, lobsters, herring, and mackerel, and in hand-line fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally, and to the Congested Districts Board, and a quantity is also sent to English markets. The baits most frequently used are mussels, lug, herring, and sprats.

Gweedore Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 507 men and boys in sixty-five second-class boats and sixty-one third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 100 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from one to five miles off the coast, in Arranmore Roads, off Arranmore Head, Cruit and Owey Islands, Mulaghdery Head, and Castleport, from December to July. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, fluke, and glasson, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herrings, lobsters, and crabs. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are lug and other worms, and herrings.

Rathmullen Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 455 men and 12 boys in one hundred and five second-class boats and twenty-nine third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 300 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to six miles off the coast in Sheephaven Bay, Downie's Bay, Lough Swilly, and off Tory Island, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, haddock, and plaice; and when not long-lining they are engaged in other kinds of fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, and burning kelp. The fish caught is sold locally and at Londonderry. The baits most frequently used are conger eels, lug, whelks, and scallops.

Moville Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 356 men in 110 second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 40 to 1,000. The fishing is usually carried on from two to twenty miles off Inishtrahul, Empton's Bank, Ballymacaraghy Head, Inishowen Head, and in Lough Foyle, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for turbot, cod, and ling, but when not long-lining they are engaged in the capture of herring, salmon, and shell fish, and in otter trawling. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming and in repairing and making gear. The fish caught is sold locally and at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Morecambe. The baits most frequently used are mussels, whelks, lug, and conger.

Ballycastle (Antrim) Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 134 men in forty-eight second-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 300 to 1,400. The fishing is usually carried on from a few hundred yards to seven miles off Banumouth, between Bengoro

Head and Carrick-a-Rede and in Red Bay, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, ling, eel, skate, and fluke, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling, hand-lining, and in crab, lobster, haddock and salmon fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in labouring and repairing gear. Some of the fish caught is sold locally and some sent to Belfast and Liverpool, to which it is conveyed by rail and steamer. The baits most frequently used are eels, pollock, mussels, whelks, lug, limpets, and shrimps.

Carrickfergus Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 40 men in fourteen second-class boats and four third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 300 to 400 hooks; in each third-class boat from 30 to 400 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from half a mile to five miles off the coast between Maiden Head and Hunter Rock, and in Belfast Lough, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and plaice, but when not long-lining they are engaged in hand-line, crab, and lobster fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in labouring and piloting. The fish caught is sold locally. The baits most frequently used are pollock, sand-eels, worms, and buckies.

Donaghadee Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 54 men and 3 boys in twenty second-class boats and five third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 100 to 200 hooks; in each third-class boat 400 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to ten miles off Holywood, Whiteabbey, Donaghadee, and between Burial Island and Maiden Lights, from September to June. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod and flat fish, but when not long-lining they are engaged in trawling, hand-lining, and in lobster, herring, and rod fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in yachting, labouring, and mending nets. Some of the fish caught is sold locally and some is sent to Belfast, to which it is conveyed by rail. The baits most frequently used are mussels, buckies, clams, whelks, and lug.

Newcastle Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 260 men in forty-eight second-class boats and four third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each second-class boat from 350 to 450 hooks; in each third-class boat 450 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to ten miles off Ardglass, Annalong, and Leestown, and in Dundrum Bay, from October to April. The men do not return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, haddock, whiting, and plaice, but

when not long-lining they are engaged in trammel netting, and in the herring and mackerel fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in farming, labouring, and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally and at Belfast. The baits most frequently used are mussels and lug worms.

Dundalk Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 228 men and 14 boys in forty-nine second-class boats, and one third-class boat. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was from 300 to 500 in the second-class boats, and in the third-class boat 400. The fishing is usually carried on from two to fifteen miles off the coast in Dundalk Bay, during the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for cod, ling, conger, haddock, flat fish, and whiting, but when not long-lining they are engaged in salmon and herring fishing. When not fishing they are usually occupied in discharging cargoes. The fish caught is sold in Dublin. The bait most frequently used is lug.

Malahide Division.—Long-line fishing was carried on by 143 men and 16 boys in eleven first-class boats, fourteen second-class boats, and four third-class boats. It is estimated that the average number of hooks forming each man's share was as follows:—In each first class boat from 250 to 700 hooks; in each second-class boat from 250 to 500 hooks; in each third-class boat from 200 to 500 hooks. The fishing is usually carried on from two to thirty miles off the coast of the Division throughout the entire year. The men sometimes return home after shooting their lines. Their principal fishing is for haddock, cod, plaice, fluke, guinnet, conger, skate, and ling. When not long-lining they engage in lobster and crab-fishing and draft netting; and are also occupied in labouring and repairing gear. The fish caught is sold locally and at Dublin. The baits most frequently used are whelks, scallops, and lug.

Detailed Report on Oysters.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the industry on the public beds in the different localities.

PUBLIC BEDS.

Wicklow Division.—3,986 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Arklow and Rooney Point. They were sold in Arklow and Courtown, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The beds are clean and improving, and the stock is fairly good. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by one hundred and ninety-two men in forty second-class boats; the total amount realised was £698. They were gathered from January to April, and from September to December, and during the rest of the year the men were engaged in mackerel and herring fishing and in labouring.

Wexford Division.—590 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Rosslare Point. They were sold in Wexford, Liverpool, and Bristol, to which they were conveyed by steamer. The beds are improving. They are not so dirty as last year, and the stock is good. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by thirteen men in one first-class and two second-class boats. The total amount realised was £221. They were taken from September to May, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in beam trawling.

Waterford Division.—Fifty-seven hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Arthurstown. They were sold in Waterford, to which they were conveyed by steamer. The beds are affected by the steamers emptying their ashes, &c., on them, and the stock is small but improving. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by seven men in three second-class boats. The total amount realised was £28. They were taken in January and February, and from September to December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in salmon and long-line fishing.

Queenstown Division.—1,000 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated off Horse Head and Carrigaloe. They were sold in Cork, to which they were conveyed by boat. The beds are fairly clean, but decaying, and the stock is poor. A little spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by ninety-four men in ten second-class and fifteen third-class boats. The total amount realised was £250. They were taken in September and October, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in salmon fishing.

Skibbereen Division.—Twenty-five hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in the River Ilen. They were sold in Skibbereen and Cork, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The beds are dirty, and the stock is small. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by six men in two second-class boats. The total amount realised was £9. They were gathered in September and December. During the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and farming.

Valentia Division.—Thirty hundreds of oysters were taken off the coast from Dinish Island to Kenmare. They were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by train. The beds are in a good healthy state, and improving. Some spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by four men in two third-class boats. The total amount realised was about £10. They were taken from January to March, and from October to December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in farming.

Ballyheige Division.—1,530 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Spa (Tralee Bay). They were sold in Tralee, to which they were conveyed by cart. The beds in

this division are decaying, except Tralee bed, in which the stock is good. Spatting was observed in the Tralee bed. The oysters were gathered by thirty-one men in nine third-class boats. The total amount realised was £191. They were taken in January, February, March, November, and December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and labouring.

Seafield Division.—One and three-quarter hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated off Cappa Coastguard Station. They were sold locally. The beds are dirty, and the stock is poor. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by three men in one third-class boat. The total amount realised was about £1. They were gathered during the winter months, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and labouring.

Galway Division.—600 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Kinvarra Bay. They were sold in local markets, to which they were conveyed by carts and boats. The beds are improving, and the stock is good and clean. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by seventeen men in fifteen second-class and ten third-class boats. The total amount realised was £135. They were gathered in December, and during the rest of the year the men were engaged in farming.

Clifden Division.—206 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Ballinakill Bay, and between Inisheney Island and Bruzell. They were sold in Clifden, Letterfrack, Newport, and Westport, to which they were conveyed by donkeys and carts. The beds are decaying (except Ballinakill beds, which are improving), and the stock is bad, except in Ballinakill beds. Spatting was observed in Ballinakill beds, but none in the rest. The oysters were gathered by forty-nine men in fifteen third-class boats. The total amount realised was £66. They were gathered from January to May, and from October to December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in other fishing and farming.

Belmullet Division.—Fifty hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated at Cleggan Island and Elly Bay. They were sold in Belmullet, to which they were conveyed by boats and horses. The beds are clean, but decaying, and the stock is not very plentiful. Very little spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by forty men in ten third-class boats. The total amount realised was about £18. They were gathered in January, February, March, November, and December; and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in farming.

Rathmullan Division.—No oysters were taken this year from the beds situated off Rathmullan. The beds are decaying and dirty, and the stock decreasing. Spatting was observed, but the spat was destroyed by storms.

Moville Division.—2,000 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated off Moville. They were sold in Londonderry, Belfast, and Limavady, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The beds maintain an average yield, and the stock is fair. A great quantity of spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by forty-seven men in twenty-one second-class boats. The total amount realized was £1,100. They were gathered from September to December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in otter trawling and farming.

Carrickfergus Division.—480 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Belfast Lough. They were sold in Belfast, to which they were conveyed by rail. The beds are improving, and the stock is good. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by eighteen men in six second-class boats. The total amount realized was £264. They were gathered from January to March, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in trawling.

Donaghadee Division.—Thirty hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Belfast Lough. They were sold at Belfast and Bangor, to which they were conveyed by rail. The beds are decaying, owing to steamers discharging their ashes in the Lough, and the stock is very scarce. No spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by seven men in five second-class boats. The total amount realized was £18. They were gathered from January to April, and from October to December.

Strangford Division.—Eighteen hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Strangford Lough, and off Ballyquinton Point. They were sold in Downpatrick, Strangford, Portaferry, and Belfast, to which they were conveyed by car and rail. The beds are decaying, and the stock is small but clean. Spatting was observed off Ballyquinton Point. The oysters were gathered by four men in two second-class boats. The total amount realized was £9. They were gathered from January to March, and from October to December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in netting, hand-line fishing, piloting, and farm labouring.

Dundalk Division.—1,534 hundreds of oysters were taken from the beds situated in Carlingford Lough. They were sold in Belfast and Newry, to which they were conveyed by rail. The beds are improving. Spatting was observed. The oysters were gathered by sixty-nine men in ten second-class and thirteen third-class boats. The total amount realized was £920. They were gathered in December, and during the remainder of the year the men were engaged in farming.

PRIVATE BEDS.

From such of the reports as we have received from owners and lessees of private oyster beds, we find that about 26,890 hundreds of oysters were planted around Ireland in the year ending

30th April, 1896, and about 18,850 hundreds taken off. The following are the particulars by counties:—Cork: planted 156,000 oysters, lifted 30,000; Kerry: planted 146,000, lifted 20,500; Galway: planted 436,000 oysters, lifted 193,000; Mayo: planted 14,000 oysters, lifted 10,500; Sligo: planted 67,000 oysters, lifted 47,500; Louth: planted 1,870,000 oysters, lifted 1,584,000.

For further particulars, see Appendix No. 13, page 142.

Detailed Report on Lobster Fishing.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in the different localities:—

Coast Guard Division, *Kingstown*.—About 600 dozen were taken off the coast between Howth and the Bailey Lighthouse, off Sandycove, Dalkey, and in Killiney Bay, by five second-class and ten third-class boats, manned by thirty-one men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold locally and in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 10 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £317.

Coast Guard Division, *Wicklow*.—About 67 dozen were taken off Wicklow Head by three third-class boats, manned by eight men, who fished for lobsters from March to July. The lobsters were sold in Wicklow. The average length of the lobsters taken was 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £40.

Coast Guard Division, *Wexford*.—918 dozen were taken off Carnsore Point, Carnsore Quay, and Saltee Islands by twenty-four second-class boats, manned by sixty-two men, who fished for lobsters from April to October. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, Liverpool, and London markets, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The average lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 10 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £524.

Coast Guard Division, *Waterford*.—1,539 dozen were taken off Fethard, Dunmore, Ballymacaw, Tramore, and Bonmahon, by thirty-two second-class and four third-class boats, manned by one hundred and one men, who fished for lobsters from February to October. The lobsters were sold at Waterford, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £729.

Coast Guard Division, *Youghal*.—939 dozen were taken off Ballinacourty, Knockadoon, and Ardmore, and from Helvick Head to Mine Head, by four first, four second, and five third-class boats, manned by forty-six men, who fished for lobsters from April to September. The lobsters were sold in Cork, Dungarvan, Youghal, and English markets. They were conveyed across channel by a large schooner once every fortnight. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £263.

Coast Guard Division, *Queenstown*.—53 dozen were taken between Ballycotton Island and Greystones by three second-class boats, manned by six men, who fished for lobsters from March to September. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 10 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £32.

Coast Guard Division, *Kinsale*.—1,237 dozen were taken off Barry's Cove, Dunny Cove, between Dunowen Head and Galley Head, Old Head, from Hake Head to Ringularisky Point, Oyster Haven, between Kinure Point and Flat Head, and Courtmaesherry, between Barry's Point and Foilareel, by nine second-class and four third-class boats, manned by forty men, who fished for lobsters from May to November. The lobsters were sold locally and in Cork. The greater portion of the take was sold to lobster cutters belonging to Milford and Southampton which called at the various ports along the coast for the purpose of collecting the lobsters. These cutters also collected the lobsters from the fishermen at sea. The length of the lobsters taken varied from 10 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £399.

Coast Guard Division, *Skibbereen*.—9,770 dozen were taken off Baltimore, Skull, Crookhaven, and Mill Cove, by seventy-nine second-class and twenty-two third-class boats, manned by three hundred and twenty-six men, who fished for lobsters from May to October. The lobsters were sold in Milford and Southampton, to which they were conveyed by the lobster cutters previously mentioned. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 11 to 20 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £3,537. In conveying the lobsters to the English markets, they were stored in tanks in the holds of the cutters.

Coast Guard Division, *Castletown*.—1,657 dozen were taken off Castletown, from Sheeps Head to Blackball Head, in Bantry Bay, off Ballycrovane, Ballydonegan, and in Kenmare Estuary, by seven second-class and twenty-two third-class boats, manned by one hundred and six men and four boys, who fished for lobsters from May to September. The lobsters were sold in Glengarriff, Bantry, Cork, Liverpool, and London, to which they were conveyed by boats, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £585.

Coast Guard Division, *Valentia*.—1,880 dozen were taken off Lackeen Point, Coonama, Kells, Waterville, Ballinskelligs, and Portmagee, by thirty-two third-class boats, manned by one hundred and sixteen men, who fished for lobsters throughout the year. The lobsters were sold locally, in Dublin, and in Southampton. They were conveyed to the latter place by the previously mentioned lobster cutters. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £655.

Coast Guard Division, *Dingle*.—792 dozen were taken off Minard, Smerwick, Ventry, Blasket Islands, and Dunquin, by fourteen third-class boats, manned by thirty-nine men, who fished for lobsters from March to August. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 12 to 18 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £307.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballyheigue*.—278 dozen were taken off Kerry Head and Meenogahane by seven third-class boats, manned by twenty-four men, who fished for lobsters from June to September. The lobsters were sold in Ballybunnion, Listowel, Tralee, and Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cars and rail. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 11 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £102.

Coast Guard Division, *Seafield*.—383 dozen were taken off Kileredane, Kilkee, and Liscannor by one second-class and seventy-one third-class boats, manned by one hundred and eighty-three men, who fished for lobsters from May to September. The lobsters were sold in local markets, to which they were conveyed by carts. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £121.

Coast Guard Division, *Galway*.—2,313 dozen were taken off Ballyvaughan, off Spiddle, between Knock and Crumlin bridge, and in Costello Bay, by fourteen second-class and fifty-two third-class boats, manned by one hundred and sixty men and fifteen boys, who fished for lobsters from April to November. The lobsters were sold in Finvarra, Spiddle, and Ballyvaughan, to which they were conveyed by boats and rail. Some were sent to London. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 20 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £628.

Coast Guard Division, *Clifden*.—17,801 dozen were taken off Clifden, Cleggan, Roundstone, and Tully by seventy-eight second-class and one hundred and four third-class boats, manned by five hundred and eighty-three men, who fished for lobsters from April to December. The lobsters were sold in Clifden, Letterfrack, and Westport, Dublin and London, to which they were conveyed by carts, railway, and steamer. Large quantities were also taken to Southampton, by one of the lobster cutters

belonging to that place. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 18 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £5,945.

Coast Guard Division, *Keel*.—In this Division there were no lobsters taken during the year 1896.

Coast Guard Division, *Belmullet*.—6,000 dozen were taken off Ardmore, Scotch Port, Annagh, Iniskea Islands, and Duivil-launmore by forty-six third-class boats, manned by one hundred and three men, who fished for lobsters from May to November. The lobsters were sold at Belmullet and Achil Sound, to which they were conveyed by boats and carts. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £1,894.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballycastle (Killala)*.—770 dozen were taken off Belderrig, Porturlin, Kilcummin, Rathfran, and Ballycastle by four second-class and seven third-class boats, manned by forty-five men, who fished for lobsters from February to July, and from September to December. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 7 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £271.

Coast Guard Division, *Pullencliva*.—125 dozen were taken off Innisicrone Pier, Pullocheny, Lendoon, Fimmed, and Dermore Point, by six third-class boats, manned by eighteen men, who fished for lobsters from March to June, and also in September. The lobsters were sold in Ballina and Dublin, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £44.

Coast Guard Division, *Sligo*.—836 dozen were taken off Cloonagh, Ballyconnell, Mullaghmore, Milk Harbour, Bunduff, Bundoran, and Rossnowlagh, by five second-class and fourteen third-class boats, manned by eighty men, who fished for lobsters from January to August, and from October to December. The lobsters were sold locally, and in Dublin and London, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to £424.

Coast Guard Division, *Killybegs*.—6,374 dozen were taken off Dooran Point, Tribane, St. John's Point, Ballysiggart, Ballyederlan, Druminoo, Innisduff, between Muckross Head and Banglass, and between Glen and Carrigan Head, and also off Portnoo, Rosbeg, and Dowrus, by twenty-seven second-class and thirty-four third-class boats, manned by two hundred and ninety men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £1,839.

Coast Guard Division, *Guidore*.—4,135 dozen were taken off Bunbeg, Rutland, Kincasslagh, Burton Port, and the outlying islands, by fifty-five second-class and sixty-nine third-class boats, manned by four hundred and twenty-five men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Glasgow, to which they were conveyed by rail and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £1,670.

Coast Guard Division, *Rathmullan*.—1,550 dozen were taken off Inishbofin, Mulroy, Sheephaven, Buncrana, and Knockalla, by twenty-four second-class and six third-class boats, manned by one hundred and one men, who fished for lobsters from March to October. The lobsters were sold locally, and in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, and Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average length of the lobsters taken was from 9 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £574.

Coast Guard Division, *Moville*.—1,339 dozen were taken off Dunaff, Malin Head, Culdaff Bay, Port Kinnagoe, Tremone Bay, and Greencastle, by seventeen second-class and two third-class boats, manned by eighty-eight men, who fished for lobsters from April to September. The lobsters were sold in Londonderry and Moville, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 16 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £448.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballycastle (Antrim)*.—1,726 dozen were taken off Skerries, Fair Head, Red Bay, between Bay Chapel and Garra Point, and off Bengore Head and Kilbane Head, by thirty-six second-class and two third-class boats, manned by eighty-five men, who fished for lobsters from February to November. The lobsters were sold in Ballymena, Belfast, and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 12 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £774.

Coast Guard Division, *Carrickfergus*.—474 dozen were taken off Glenarua, Carnlough, Ballygally, Larne Harbour, and Blackhead, by eight second-class and three third-class boats, manned by twenty-one men and three boys, who fished for lobsters from April to October. The lobsters were sold in Ballymena, Belfast, and Larne, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £165.

Coast Guard Division, *Donaghadee*.—8,810 dozen were taken off Bangor, between Muck Island and White Head, Donaghadee, Millisle, Ballywalter, Burr Point, and Cloghy, by forty-one second-class and two third-class boats, manned by one hundred and twenty men and one boy, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Bangor, Belfast, and Liver-

pool, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £4,002.

Coast Guard Division, *Strangford*.—1,384 dozen were taken off the whole coast of this Division including Strangford Lough, by sixteen second-class and three third-class boats, manned by thirty-seven men, who fished for lobsters during the whole year. The lobsters were sold in Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, to which they were conveyed by car, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 9 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £534.

Coast Guard Division, *Newcastle*.—599 dozen were taken off Ardglass, Annalong, Ballymartin, Leestown, and Newcastle, by nine second-class and two third-class boats, manned by thirty-two men, who fished for lobsters in January, and from March to October. The lobsters were sold in Belfast, Newcastle, and English markets, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 10 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £255.

Coast Guard Division, *Dundalk*.—899 dozen were taken off Cranfield, Greenore, Giles' Quay, and Clogher Head, by thirteen second-class boats, manned by forty-seven men, who fished for lobsters from March to October. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, Drogheda, Armagh, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leicester, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamers. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 8 to 15 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £404.

Coast Guard Division, *Malahide*.—1,426 dozen were taken off Balbriggan, Skerries, Rockabill, and Lambay Island, by ten second-class and two third-class boats, manned by thirty-three men and five boys, who fished for lobsters from March to October. The lobsters were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by rail and cart. The lengths of the lobsters taken varied from 10 to 14 inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £488.

Detailed Report on Crabs.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in the different localities.

Coast Guard Division, *Kingstown*.—500 dozen were taken between Howth and Bailey Light, between Kingstown and Sandycove, and at Dalkey and Killiney, by five second-class and ten third-class boats, manned by thirty-one men, who fished for crabs during the entire year. They were sold in Dublin and locally. The total value of the catch amounted to about £102.

Coast Guard Division, *Wicklow*.—150 dozen were taken off the Wicklow guards by three third-class boats, manned by eight men who fished for crabs from March to July. They were sold locally. The average breadth of the crabs taken was nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £15.

Coast Guard Division, *Wexford*.—226 dozen were taken off the Saltee Islands by fifteen second-class boats, manned by thirty-six men, who fished for crabs from May to August. They were sold in Kilmore. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to ten inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £11.

Coast Guard Division, *Waterford*.—1,184 dozen were taken between Baginbun and Hook Tower, between Credan Head and Portally, at Ballymacaw, and between Newtown Head and Boatstrand, by thirty-two second-class and three third-class boats, manned by ninety-seven men, who fished for crabs from March to October. They were mostly sold in Waterford, to which they were conveyed by cart and rail. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four and a half to six inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £141.

Coast Guard Division, *Youghal*.—167 dozen were taken between Helvick Head and Mine Head, and at Capel Island and Knockadoon Head, by four first-class, one second-class, and one third-class boats, manned by twenty-three men, who fished for crabs from April to August. They were sold in Dungarvan and English markets, to which they were conveyed by cart and vessel. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five and a half to seven inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £18.

Coast Guard Division, *Queenstown*.—23 dozen were taken between Ballycotton Island and Greystones by three second-class boats, manned by six men, who fished for crabs from March to September. They were sold in Ballycotton. The total value of the catch amounted to about £2.

Coast Guard Division, *Kinsale*.—194 dozen were taken from Kinure Point to Flat Head, and at Seven Heads, by two second-class boats, manned by six men and one boy who fished for crabs from May to November. They were sold in Cork and locally. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £12.

Coast Guard Division, *Valentia*.—13 dozen were taken between Bolus Head and Bray Head by two third-class boats, manned by eight men, who fished for crabs during the entire year. They were sold in Dublin. The average breadth of the crabs was eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £4.

Coast Guard Division, *Seafield*.—71 dozen were taken between Ballard Point and George's Head by twenty-five third class boats, manned by eighty-four men, who fished for crabs from May to August. They were sold locally. The average breadth of the crabs taken was nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £4.

Coast Guard Division, *Guidore*.—4,133 dozen were taken off the Guards of Bunbeg, Rutland, Kineasslagh, and Burtonport, by fifty-five second-class and sixty-nine third-class boats, manned by four hundred and twenty five men, who fished for crabs during the entire year. They were sold in Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Manchester, to which they were conveyed by railway and steamer. The total value of the catch amounted to about £400.

Coast Guard Division, *Rathmullan*.—920 dozen were taken off Tory, Innisbofin, Innislooney, and Inishbeg Islands, Horn Head, and Fanad Point, and between Carrick O'Donnell and Newbridge, by seventeen second-class boats, manned by fifty-five men, who fished for crabs from April to October. They were sold in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Londonderry, and Buncrana, to which they were conveyed by cart, boat, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £160.

Coast Guard Division, *Moville*.—3,618 dozen were taken off Portmore, Inishowen Head, Carigaviel, and Portaleen, and in Kinnagoe Bay, by seventeen second-class and two third-class boats, manned by eighty-eight men, who fished for crabs from April to September. They were sold in Moville and Londonderry, to which they were conveyed by cart, rail, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four and a half to ten inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £219.

Coast Guard Division, *Ballycastle (Antrim)*.—4,556 dozen were taken off Skerries Islands, Bengore Head, Kilbane Head, Fair Head, Torr Head, and Cushendun, by thirty-four second-class and two third-class boats, manned by eighty men, who fished for crabs from April to October. They were mostly sold in Liverpool and Belfast, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £519. Some were sold locally.

Coast Guard Division, *Carrickfergus*.—767 dozen were taken between Carnlough and Jennies Bridge, between Larne Harbour and Portpier, and off Blackhead, by eight second-class and one third-class boats, manned by nineteen men and one boy, who fished for crabs from April to October. They were sold in local markets and in Belfast, to which they were conveyed by railway.

The average breadth of the crabs taken was from four and a half to nine inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £28.

Coast Guard Division, *Strangford*.—300 dozen were taken off Tara guards by five second-class and one third-class boats, manned by twenty-seven men, who fished for crabs from January to April, and August to December. They were mostly sold in Belfast, Glasgow, and Liverpool, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to six inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £17.

Coast Guard Division, *Newcastle*.—909 dozen were taken off the guards of Newcastle, and Amalong, and off Ballymartin, by five second-class and two third-class boats, manned by sixteen men, who fished for crabs from April to October. They were sold locally and in Belfast, to which they were conveyed by cart. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £45.

Coast Guard Division, *Dundalk*.—425 dozen were taken between Cranfield Point and Greencastle Point, between Ballaghan Point and Giles' Quay, and off Greenore and Dunany Point, by thirteen second-class boats, manned by forty-seven men, who fished for crabs from May to October. They were sold locally, and in Armagh, Drogheda, and English markets, to which they were conveyed by cart, railway, and steamer. The total value of the catch amounted to about £40.

Coast Guard Division, *Malahide*.—12,808 dozen were taken between Rockabill and Lambay Island, by nine second-class boats, manned by twenty-nine men and five boys, who fished for crabs from March to October. They were sold in Dublin, to which they were conveyed by cart. The average breadth of the crabs taken was from five to eight inches, and the total value of the catch amounted to about £961.

Detailed Report on Mussels.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in the different localities.

The following are the local details:—

Wexford Division.—About ninety-seven tons of mussels were gathered for export to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched 35s. a ton—in all about £169 15s. Ten persons gathered them from January to April, and from August to December.

Waterford Division.—Twenty-eight tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Bristol. They fetched about £1 6s. per ton—in all about £36. Thirty-nine persons gathered them throughout the year. About six or seven tons were also gathered for bait.

Valentia Division.—1,522 tons were gathered and exported to English markets. They fetched 13s. 4d. per ton, which would amount to £1,000 in all. They were gathered by about one hundred and fifty persons in January, February, September, October, November, and December.

Pullendiva Division.—148 tons were sent to Liverpool. They fetched £3 per ton, which would amount in all to £444. Thirty-two persons gathered them in January, February, March, and July, and from September to December.

Sligo Division.—Forty-seven and a half tons were taken and sent by rail and steamer to Liverpool and Manchester. They fetched £1 per ton, the total value of those taken being £47 10s. Twenty-four people were engaged gathering them during January, February, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

Killybegs Division.—Fifteen tons were sent to Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston. They fetched £2 per ton, which would produce the amount of £30 in all. About twenty people were engaged gathering them during January, February, November, and December.

Moville Division.—Sixty tons were gathered, which were exported to Liverpool and Peterhead at 10s. per ton. About twenty men were engaged gathering them occasionally throughout the year. The total value of those taken was £30.

Donaghadee Division.—Five men were engaged dredging them from January to March, and from October to December. The total quantity taken amounted to 150 tons. They were all exported to Glasgow, by steamers from Belfast, and fetched 10s. per ton, which would amount to £75 for the whole.

Strangford Division.—In Strangford Lough some of the local fishermen took a small quantity for bait for hand lines. It is stated that there are plenty of mussels in the Lough, but no sale for them.

Dundalk Division.—467½ tons were gathered, 291 tons being exported to Manchester and Liverpool by rail and steamer, at £2 13s. a ton, and 176½ tons being sold locally at £3 10s. a ton. The total amount realised was about £1,389. The mussels were gathered by 226 people during the entire year, save June and July.

Detailed Report on Cockles.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of this industry in the different localities.

At Clontarf 22,000 gallons were gathered by about twenty persons all the year round for local sale at an average price of 8d. per gallon. At Ringsend 2,520 gallons for local sale by about fifteen persons during the year, at the same price.

At Wexford about 300 gallons were gathered by about eight persons from March to August for local sale, and fetched about 4*d.* a gallon. At Bannow 200 gallons were gathered for local sale by five persons all the year round, and sold locally at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon.

In the Waterford Division about 2,000 gallons were gathered at Dunmore East by about twelve persons at various times during the year, and sold in Liverpool at 1*s.* per gallon; and at Tramore about 4,000 gallons were gathered by about twenty persons throughout the year; these were sent to Waterford and sold for 1*s.* per gallon. The total amount realised is estimated at about £300.

At Ring Bar, in the Kinsale Division, 2,640 gallons were gathered by about ten persons from April to September, and sold locally at 4*d.* per gallon.

At Cromane Point, in the Valentia Division, about 1,000 gallons were gathered by forty persons from March to August. They were all sold in Limerick, and realised about £12 10*s.*

At Minard, in the Dingle Division, about 200 gallons were gathered by twelve people, occasionally throughout the year, and sold locally. 140 gallons were sold uncooked, at 3*d.* per gallon, and the remainder cooked and clear of shell at 3*d.* per pint. Value about £7 15*s.*

In the Ballycastle (Mayo) Division, about 20,000 gallons were gathered and sold locally at 3*d.* to 4*d.* per gallon. Fourteen persons engaged from April to August.

From Moville about 720 gallons were sent to Londonderry, Belfast, Limavady, and Coleraine, at about 2½*d.* per gallon. Sixteen persons were engaged.

In the Carrickfergus Division 16,000 gallons were gathered by fifty persons between March and October, and sold locally at about 1*s.* per gallon.

In the Strangford Division a few boys and women gathered cockles, but did not make a living out of them. None were exported.

In the Dundalk Division about 440 gallons were gathered by thirty-six persons and sold locally, the price realised being 8*d.* per gallon.

In the Malahide Division about 500 gallons were gathered by four persons. The price fetched in the local market was 1*s.* per gallon.

Detailed Report on Periwinkles.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of the industry in the different localities:—

Wexford Division.—About 13½ tons were gathered and exported to Bristol. They fetched 3*s.* a cwt., and were gathered by about nineteen persons throughout the year.

Waterford Division.—6 tons were gathered and exported to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched 3s. 3d. per cwt., and were gathered by twelve persons from January to April and from September to December.

Youghal Division.—About 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons were gathered and exported to English markets. They fetched 5s. 4d. per cwt. They were gathered by fifty persons from June to November.

Queenstown Division.—About 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were gathered, and exported to London. They fetched 3s. per cwt., and were gathered by about seventy persons all the year round.

Kinsale Division.—About 47 tons were gathered, 34 tons of which were sent to London—the remainder was sold locally. Those exported fetched 2s. 5d. per cwt., and those sold locally fetched 2s. per cwt. They were gathered by sixty-seven persons all the year round.

Castletown Division.—90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched 3s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by eighty-four persons from January to April, and from September to December.

Valentia Division.—About 30 tons were taken and exported to London. They fetched 3s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by 135 persons from January to April, and from September to December.

Dingle Division.—About 12 tons were gathered, 4 tons of which were sold locally at £2 per ton, and the remainder were sent to London, where they fetched about £3 10s. per ton. They were gathered all the year round by five people.

Ballyheige Division.—About 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were taken, ten tons of which were exported to London, and the remainder were sold locally. Those exported fetched about £10 per ton, and those sold locally about £5 per ton. They were gathered by about seventy-four persons from January to March, and from September to December.

Seafield Division.—About 219 tons were gathered, and exported to London and Manchester. They fetched 4s. 5d. per cwt., and were gathered by 375 persons from January to April, and from September to December.

Galway Division.—About 161 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were gathered and sent to Galway and English markets. They fetched 3s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by about 426 persons all the year round.

Clifden Division.—About 138 tons were gathered and sent to London and Dublin. They fetched 3s. 5d. per cwt., and were gathered by 1,025 persons all the year round.

Keel Division.—About 80 tons were gathered, and exported to London. They fetched 4s. per cwt., and were gathered by about 240 persons all the year round.

Belmullet Division.—178 tons were gathered from February to September, and sent to Westport, Dublin, and England. They were gathered by about 440 persons, who received 2s. 10d. per cwt. for them.

Ballycastle (Killala) Division.—24 tons were gathered, and sent to England, where they fetched 1s. 9d. per cwt. They were gathered by twelve persons from July to October.

Pullendiva Division.—About 93 tons were gathered and sent to Dublin, Glasgow, London, and Liverpool. They fetched 1s. 10d. per cwt., and were gathered by about 112 persons all the year round.

Sligo Division.—32 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, London, and Scotland. They fetched 2s. 2d. per cwt., and were gathered by fifty-nine persons during the spring, summer, and autumn months.

Killybegs Division.—About 8 tons were gathered, and sent to London, where they fetched 2s. 7d. per cwt. They were gathered from January to March, and from October to December, by twenty-five people.

Guidore Division.—About 18½ tons were gathered and sent to Manchester and London. They fetched 1s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by fifty persons from May to October.

Moville Division.—About 7½ tons were gathered and sent to Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. They fetched 2s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by thirty persons from February to May.

Carrickfergus Division.—25 tons were gathered and sold locally at 16s. per cwt. They were gathered by thirty persons from March to October.

Donaghadee Division.—About 30 tons were gathered, 23 tons of which were sent to Belfast, Liverpool, and London; the remainder were sold locally. Those exported fetched 4s. 5d. per cwt., and those sold locally 3s. 10d. per cwt. They were gathered by ninety persons all the year round.

Strangford Division.—2 tons were gathered, 1½ tons of which were sent to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched 3s. 4d. per cwt., and were gathered by from thirty-five to forty persons all the year round, except August and September.

Newcastle Division.—15½ tons were gathered and sent to London. They fetched 5s. 3d. per cwt., and were gathered by forty persons all the year round.

Dundalk Division.—About 66 tons were gathered, 64 tons of which were sent to Manchester, Liverpool, London, and other English markets, and 2 tons sold locally. Those exported fetched about 3s. 8d. per cwt., and those sold locally 4s. per cwt. They were gathered by 182 persons all the year round.

Malahide Division.—About 8½ tons were gathered, 8 tons of which were sent to Liverpool and Dublin, and the remainder sold locally. Those exported fetched about 3s. 3d. per cwt., and those sold locally 10s. per cwt. They were gathered by about forty-four persons from February to September.

Detailed Report on Shrimps.

The following details, although not given as accurate, will convey an idea of the extent of this industry in the different localities:—

In the Queenstown Coast Guard Division, about 2,828 lbs. of shrimps were taken and sold in Queenstown, Cork and Dublin, at from 4*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Seventeen persons were engaged in this fishing, which was carried on by hand net with pole and by shrimp trawl from May to November.

In the Kinsale Division four persons were engaged in fishing for shrimps, which were sold locally at an average price of 4*d.* per lb. They were captured with a shrimp trawl from July to October. About 10 cwts. were taken.

In the Castletown Division about 2 cwts. of shrimps were taken and sent to market in London. The contract price paid per man per week by the buyers was 10*s.*, let the catch be large or small. This was a very bad year for shrimps. Three persons were engaged in the fishing. The shrimps were captured in pots like lobster pots, during the summer months.

In the Ballycastle (Antrim) Division, at the mouth of the Bann, some were taken with nets, but not sold. They were used as bait for lines. Four persons were engaged in this fishing.

It is reported that there are plenty of shrimps in the upper portions of Lough Foyle.

DETAILED REPORTS—SALMON FISHERIES.

(Being SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from the various BOARDS of CONSERVATORS of SALMON FISHERIES in IRELAND.)

No. 1, OR DUBLIN DISTRICT.

The state of the fisheries (except at Island Bridge) was not good. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was less productive than in 1895 by 1,000 fish, and the take of sea or white trout by the same means was also less by 500 fish.

The angling, owing to the low state of water, was not good. In consequence of the dry weather few smolts were observed migrating in April and May. When the rain came in August and September, a great many came down. Some were also seen in October.

Grilse were first taken in the month of June, but in greatest quantity in July.

Salmon were also taken with grilse in June, and on an average those fish were heavier than at other periods.

In the Liffey the greatest quantity of salmon are taken in the month of May. In the rivers about Bray and Wicklow the greatest capture occurs in August. The capture of grilse was in the proportion of about three to one to that of salmon, and more

female salmon than males were taken. There was an increase observed in the average weights of spring salmon and grilse, which were for salmon 12 lbs. and for grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease have been observed. Some proprietors permit angling in their waters during the descent of fry to the sea, but very little destruction of fry takes place. Spent fish are not destroyed in the months of February and March by anglers, neither are full fish in October. There was one case of poisoning a river in the district. Offences against the Fishery Laws have slightly increased. Four water bailiffs were employed by the Board during the year, and three or four additional off and on. The Swords Angling Club was given a subsidy from the Board of £10. £49 14s. was expended in protection during the open season—£35 in fresh waters, and £14 14s. in tidal. During the close time £36 was expended, £31 being in the fresh water divisions, and £5 in the tidal. Private water bailiffs were employed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Major Cane, St. Wolstan's, Co. Dublin, Swords Angling Club, Brittas (Co. Dublin) Angling Club, Tolka (Co. Dublin) Angling Club, and Blessington Angling Club.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection. There are several weirs in the Liffey which have no fish passes, and in which such are required.

Poulaphuca, a natural fall on the same river, is impassable for salmon. The funds at the disposal of the Board are inadequate to do more than protect the rivers, and they suggest that Government should place a sum of money at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of developing the fisheries of the District by building fish passes, &c.

At Ringsend (a suburb of Dublin, largely inhabited by fishermen), Her Majesty's Coast Guard have the salmon fishery close to their Station, but they are precluded from taking any action in cases of violation of the law except *reporting* offences. Unless they investigate the circumstances so as to be able to give evidence in Court when called upon, the simple reporting of an offence is practically useless.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter of 1896-7 was greater than that of 1895-6. This was most apparent in the Bray and Liffey Rivers.

NO. 2, OR WEXFORD DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries of the District is reported to be improving, although the take of salmon, grilse, and sea or white trout by nets was less productive than in 1895.

The angling in the upper fresh waters was not so good this year, owing to the state of the weather, and the water not suiting in the early part of the year before netting commenced.

The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 4d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. per lb. Two migrations of smolts to the sea were observed in 1896, one in April and one in June. Grilse were first taken at the end of May, and in greater quantity in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July and were lighter

than at other periods. The greatest capture of salmon took place in June. The proportion of salmon to grilse captured was about two to one. More female than male salmon were taken. There has been no increase in the average weight of spring salmon and grilse. Salmon 10 lbs., grilse 5 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by proprietors during descent of fry to the sea, and this is considered to cause much destruction.

A good deal of spent fish killed by anglers in February and March. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District, except the Urrin and Blackwater, was greater than in the preceding year.

During the open season £40 was expended on protecting the upper and £50 on the lower waters, and during the preceding close season £88 4s. on the upper and £70 on the lower waters.

NO. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries was fair. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in the previous year, owing to the long drought. The angling was very bad. The months of February and March were fair for this kind of fishing, but the long continued hard dry winds of the late spring, and the drought of summer, and the absence of "freshes" in the river rendered angling impracticable. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 5d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. to 10d. Migrations of smolts took place in April and May, and again in September and October. A few smolts were observed in the Barrow as late as December. Grilse are usually first observed about the latter end of May. Owing to the dryness of the season, very few appeared until late, and, consequently, the capture of grilse by nets was very small. Salmon were taken with the grilse about July and August. These salmon were lighter than at other periods. During the run of grilse the number captured compared with that of salmon, bears the proportion of about ten to one. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in March, April, and May. More female than male salmon were taken. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling is not prohibited during descent of fry, and some destruction takes place by juvenile anglers, but the Conservators take precautionary measures.

Some spent salmon were unavoidably killed by anglers in February and March. Angling in October is nil. No cases of poisoning rivers—127 persons were convicted of fishery offences, as against 124 in the previous year. During the open season £530 17s. 6d. was expended on protecting (£302 12s. 6d. on fresh waters, and £228 5s. on tidal); and during the preceding close season £302 6s. 6d. (£242 10s. 3d. on fresh, and £59 16s. 3d. on tidal waters.) Fifteen or sixteen bailiffs were

employed by private individuals. Green's Bridge weir, on the river Nore at Kilkenny, has no fish pass, and the navigation weirs on the river Barrow have most defective passes, badly placed and constructed, and constitute regular fish traps by the opportunity of poaching with drum nets which they afford. But these weirs are of old date, and the Conservators cannot compel the construction of passes in them.

The quantity of breeding fish, generally speaking, was less in the tributaries than in the preceding season, owing to absence of floods. A large number of fish spawn in the upper parts of the main rivers, where they are not so easily observed—but they are here less exposed to danger from poachers than in the tributaries.

NO. 4, OR LISMORE DISTRICT.

The Clerk of the Board of Conservators of this District states that he considers that the fisheries have declined and are declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in 1895. Very little sea or white trout are taken in this district, but this fishery appears to be declining. The angling was very bad. The extreme drought would necessarily help to produce this—but in the lower portions where the drought would not have anything like the same effect that it would in the upper waters, the angling was extremely bad also. The angling immediately above the tideway was good in the first month of the season. The highest price given (wholesale) for salmon was 1s. 9d. per lb., the lowest 8d. per lb., and for peal the highest 1s. 4d., and lowest 6d. The grilse are first taken at the end of May, but the greatest quantities are taken in July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in June and these fish are then heavier. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken in May; average size of salmon 10 to 14 lbs., and of grilse 3 to 5 lbs. The fish are getting smaller in size. No signs of disease have been observed. There was one continuous migration of smolts for about seven weeks, commencing middle of March.

Angling for trout during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea is not prohibited, but it is not thought that much destruction of fry takes place.

No case of poisoning has been observed in the rivers of the District, and offences against the Fishery Laws have much diminished.

No proprietors contribute funds towards protection, but there is a large amount of tax on rated fisheries paid by them.

Seventeen permanent bailiffs and four extra men were employed by the Conservators, and during the breeding season preceding forty extra men. Nine bailiffs were employed by private individuals, and the gamekeepers of riparian proprietors also protect fish.

The stock of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District during the winter 1896-7, appears to have been much less than that of last winter, and the general run of the spawning fish was of

a very small size. Owing to the strict preservation and absence of heavy floods it is hoped that this spawning season will show very good results in proportion to the number of breeding fish in the rivers.

NO. 5, OR CORK DISTRICT.

The Report of this District states that the fisheries were fair, and that as a rule they are improving. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets throughout the District showed a decrease on that of the previous season, and the take of sea or white trout by the same method of capture was less also, owing to the dry weather and shallowness of the water. The angling from the same cause was very poor. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 1s. 9d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. per lb. There was one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken in May, but the greatest quantity were captured about the middle of June and July.

The greatest quantity of salmon were taken in April and May. No increase in the size of spring salmon or grilse has been observed. The average weight of salmon is 10 lbs., and of grilse 4 lbs. There have been no signs of disease in any of the rivers of the District.

Spent fish were not captured by anglers in the months of February and March, nor were full or gravid fish in October.

Trout fishing is not prohibited by proprietors during migration of smolts, but very little (if any) damage is done to fry. There have been two cases of poisoning rivers in the District during 1896. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased, but all the offenders were convicted. A very small proportion of the offences may be attributed to licence holders. There are no contributions by upper water proprietors towards protection, but the Cork Angling Club subscribed £50.

During the open season £64 2s. 5d. was expended on the upper, and £135 14s. 10d. on the lower water protection. This latter item includes £50 granted to Fishermen's Society for service of steam launch. During the close season £51 14s. 3d. was expended on protecting the upper waters, and £55 15s. 7d. on the lower.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of the District during the winter of 1896-7, was about the same as in the preceding winter.

The Conservators are very desirous of having the law relating to poisoning of rivers amended.

In the Bandon division of this District the fisheries were not so good as previously, owing to the dry summer, and the take was consequently less. It was a very bad season for angling. The highest wholesale price of salmon was 1s. 9d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. There was only one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken at end of May, but in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July, and these salmon were heavier than at other periods. The greatest quantity of

salmon were taken in May. Both salmon and grilse were as a rule larger this year. No signs of disease were observed. A number of fry and a good many spent fish were taken by anglers, but not many full fish were killed. There were four cases of poisoning rivers; offences have increased. Only two licence holders were convicted. Upper water proprietors did not contribute to the funds. The Conservators employed four bailiffs permanently and two occasionally, and four bailiffs were also employed by private individuals. The present pass in Desert Weir is badly constructed and is a trap for fish. A very marked falling off has been observed in the number of breeding fish in the Bandon and Argideen Rivers.

NO. 6¹, OR SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries in this District was very poor, and they seem to be declining. The capture of salmon, grilse, and trout was less than in the preceding year. Angling was poor. Only one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken in July; and salmon with the grilse in July and August; the salmon so taken were heavier than at other periods of the year. Salmon were captured in greatest quantity at end of July; the proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about two to one. There was no increase in the size of the fish as compared with those taken in previous years. Average weight of salmon and grilse 8 or 9 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling was not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but very little fishing is done. Not many spent fish were taken by anglers during February and March.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased, and no cases of poisoning rivers have been reported.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 9½d., and the lowest 7d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district was much greater than in the preceding season.

During the open season £24 14s. 5d. was expended protecting the upper waters, and £9 4s. the lower. In the close season preceding £20 1s. 6d. was expended protecting the upper waters.

NO. 6², OR BANTRY DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries in this District are stated to be declining. Less salmon and grilse were captured by means of nets than in the preceding year. There was not any sea trout taken by nets this year, as they were so small they escaped through the nets. Very few fish came into the rivers until September. There were three rod licences taken out, but of these only one was by a resident, who killed from thirty to forty salmon in October.

The price, wholesale, was 6d. and 6½d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts. There were fewer smolts than in 1895.

Grilse were first taken in the latter end of June, and in greatest quantity in July. There were few salmon captured, grilse forming the chief take; average size of spring salmon, 16 lbs. Grilse averaged 5 lbs. No signs of disease were observed in any of the rivers of the District. No case of poisoning took place during the year. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There were four water bailiffs employed by the Conservators, and two by the Trustees of the Bantry Estate.

The quantity of breeding fish observed is reported to have increased in the River Owvane or Ballylickey, and decreased in Coombola. In the remainder of the District it was about the same as last year.

NO. 6³, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries in this District is reported to be fair, but declining as compared with 1895. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less productive than in 1895. There are no nets used in the district for the capture of white or sea trout. The angling was very bad; only one migration of smolts observed. Grilse were first taken in April, and in greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July and August, and these salmon were heavier than at other times. The greatest quantity of salmon was captured in June and July, and more females than males were taken. Of the entire capture about two-thirds were grilse, and one-third salmon. There is stated to be no increase in the average size of salmon and grilse; salmon average 10 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. The highest wholesale price was 8*d.* and the lowest 6*d.* per lb. No signs of disease were observed. The Roughty River was poisoned eight times by means of Irish spurge, the River Sheen four times, and the Owenshaugh once, and the Finnehy was poisoned three times with lime. The offences against the Fishery Laws have increased, and are attributed to those who did not take out licences.

Forty private water bailiffs are employed in the District by the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.; Sir J. C. R. Columb, Mrs. Mahony of Dromore Castle; W. Warden, R. C. Dobbs, F. W. Low, D. O. B. Corkery, and S. T. Heard, Esquires. The Conservators employed four bailiffs. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers during winter of 1896-7 was greater than in previous season, save in the Sheen and the upper part of the Roughty, in which it has decreased.

NO. 7, OR KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of the Killarney District are reported to have improved during the year. The capture of grilse was below the average. There is practically no sea trout fishing except at Waterville where the take was an average one. The angling on the whole was fairly good. The highest wholesale

price obtained for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb. and the lowest 6d. There was a continual migration of smolts to the sea during March, April, and part of May, but greatest quantity migrated about 20th April.

Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantities from middle of June to middle of July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken from February to April. The weight of the salmon averaged 11½ lbs. and the grilse 6½ lbs.

No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and considerable destruction of fry resulted in consequence. Some spent fish were taken by anglers in Killarney Lakes.

There were two cases of malicious poisoning with lime in the Brown Flesk. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, save in the Estuary, where licence holders, as well as others, commit them. Ninety-one bailiffs were employed by the Conservators.

The bog slip on a tributary of the Flesk has seriously injured the spawning fish and fry in that river, but in the other rivers the quantity of breeding fish is reported to have increased.

NO. 8, OR LIMERICK DISTRICT.

The fisheries of this District are reported to have been less productive than in 1895. The peal ran very late, no great numbers appearing until 20th June, and the run ceased on the 11th July.

Netting for white or sea trout in the Shannon is not carried on to any great extent. The early spring angling was fairly good—the late spring and peal the worst for some years, owing in a great measure to the exceptionally low water. The highest whole-sale price obtained for salmon was from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., and the lowest 7½d. to 8d.

There is always a migration of smolts observed in April and May, and another in September and October.

Grilse first appeared at the end of May, but were taken in greatest quantities in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, but in no appreciable numbers, and these salmon were of a weight much below the average of those captured in February or March. The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in April and May, but the heaviest fish were taken in February and March. In one important fishery the capture of grilse to that of salmon bore the proportion of about seven to one. More male than female salmon are believed to have been taken. The average weight of the salmon captured from February to 31st May was about 17 lbs., and of grilse from 1st June 5½ lbs. The number of heavy fish, say from 35 lbs. to 50 lbs., has greatly increased within recent years. The peal this year were unusually small.

No salmon disease was observed.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. Spent fish are not destroyed by anglers in February and March. The great majority of the fish taken in October were males. In many cases where female fish were taken they were returned to the waters by the anglers.

There have been no cases of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws continue about the same.

Fifty-eight bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators during the open, and one hundred and seven during the close season.

They spent on protective during the open season :—

	£	s.	d.
On Fresh Waters,	494	5	9
On Tidal „	476	4	7

During the preceding close season :—

On Fresh Waters,	384	2	2
On Tidal „	171	8	8

The proprietors of the Lax Weir Fishery employed sixteen bailiffs and a steam launch during the weekly close season, and the owners of Castleconnell Fishery four, from 1st May to 1st September. Mr. Barrington employed one on the Mulcair; together with this some of the private demesnes through which the river and its tributaries flow are preserved. There are also three protection societies :—The Westmeath Lakes, the Boyle, and the Brosna.

No funds are contributed towards protection by proprietors of the upper waters.

The River Deel requires a pass at Askeaton; the Killaloe pass is defective; the Jamestown is almost useless, and the new cut at Meelick is without a fish pass of any kind.

About the same quantity of breeding fish was observed as in 1895-96. There was an increase in the Rivers Mague and Deel. The fish were large and healthy.

The Conservators consider that, as the public are so largely interested in the Fisheries, the Government ought to contribute to their advancement and protection.

NO 9¹, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

In this District it is reported that the state of the salmon fisheries in 1896 was fairly good; and that the take of salmon and grilse by nets was about the same as in the preceding year. That of white trout was the same in the Galway River, but better in the Spiddal. The angling was poor throughout the District, in consequence of dry weather. The highest wholesale price given for salmon was 1s. 8d. per lb., and the lowest 8d.

There was only one migration of smolts observed.

Grilse were first taken in May, and in greatest quantity in June and July.

In July many salmon were taken with grilse, and these salmon were lighter than those taken in the spring.

The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in July. The female fish predominated.

The average weight of the salmon was 14·4, and grilse 6·98 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed in the District. Angling for trout is prohibited in the Galway River during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea.

Very few spent fish were destroyed by anglers during months of February and March, and very few full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred in the District. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in the preceding season.

Thirty-six bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, one-half of them all the year. Upwards of 100 were employed by private individuals for different periods.

Spiddal pass is deficient.

NO. 9^o, OR CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this District are reported to be improving. The take of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was less than in the preceding year, owing to unfavourable weather. The angling is reported to have been the worst on record.

Only one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse first appeared early in May, and were taken in greatest quantity in June. Salmon were taken with grilse in June and July. Salmon were taken in greatest quantity from July onwards, and probably more female than male fish were taken.

There was no destruction of fry by anglers during the descent to the sea, and no spent fish were taken in February or March, nor gravid fish in October.

No signs of disease observed, although where fish have spawned in a frost a sort of fungus has appeared on their wounds.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers. Offences against the Fishery Laws have slightly increased. They were, however, of a minor character.

The proprietors of fisheries, on whom the entire protection of the upper waters devolves, employed 130 bailiffs for about three months.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers is reported to have been certainly greater than in the preceding season. An unusually large flood in December encouraged salmon to spawn in waters where the ova cannot reach maturity.

NO. 10^o, OR BALLINAKILL DISTRICT.

The fisheries of this District, compared with last year, show an improvement. The capture of salmon and grilse, by means of nets, was more productive than in the preceding year, but the take of white, or sea trout, by the same means was very bad; the angling season was not good owing to dry weather.

Grilse were first taken during the latter end of June, and in greatest quantity from that to the middle of July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and were of about the same weight as those taken at other periods. The greatest quantity of salmon was captured in May and June. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken would be about one to twenty. Salmon averaged about 13 lbs. and grilse 7 lbs. in weight, and the highest wholesale price obtained was 1s. per lb.; the lowest, 6½d.

No angling takes place in this District during the descent of fry to the sea, and gravid fish have not been taken by anglers at the end of the season.

Offences against the Fishery Laws remain much the same as in previous years, but no cases of poisoning rivers have occurred. The Conservators employed twenty-five bailiffs during the close, and two during the open, season.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all the rivers of this district was greater than in the preceding year.

NO. 10², OR BANGOR DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this District are reported to be in a generally satisfactory state. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white trout by nets was about the same as in the preceding year. Angling in 1896 was not so good as usual, although for a good part of the season the weather seemed favourable.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. 4d. per lb., and the lowest 7d.

Only one migration of smolts was observed.

Grilse appeared first in April, but the greatest quantities did not come until July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in May and June, and were heavier than at other periods of the year. The proportion of grilse captured to that of salmon was about eight to one. Salmon were taken in greatest quantities in April, May, and June. The weight of the salmon was from 9 to 12½ lbs., and of grilse 6½ lbs.

No signs of disease were observed.

Angling is not carried on during the descent of fry to the sea. There were no spent fish taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported, and offences against the Fishery Laws remain about the same. They may all be attributed to non-licence holders.

The Board of Conservators and private owners employed ninety-two bailiffs during the close, and eight during the open, season. Eight bailiffs were also employed during the close season by a private owner of fisheries in the Owenmore River. All anglings are fully protected by the owners.

The quantity of breeding fish observed is reported to have been slightly less in the Owenmore and Owenduff than in the previous season.

No. 11, OR BALLINA DISTRICT.

In the report from this District the state of the salmon fisheries is described as fair and not declining. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in the preceding year. The bulk of the grilse came late. The angling was fairly good. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 7d. per lb.

Migrations of smolts were observed in April, May, and June.

Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July. The former were taken in greatest quantity up to July. There was no increase in the average size of salmon which weighed about 10½ lbs., grilse weighed about 6½ lbs. Angling for trout during the descent of fry is prohibited in the River Moy and tributaries by By-law. Spent fish were not taken by anglers in February and March, nor full fish in October.

No signs of disease.

Offences against the Fishery Laws remain about the same. No case of poisoning rivers.

One hundred and sixty bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators from November to May, and two hundred and sixty-four by the Moy Fishery Company.

The number of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District was greater than in the preceding season.

No. 12, OR SLIGO DISTRICT.

The report from this District states that the salmon fisheries were good, and that they are improving. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was about the same as in 1895; there was no white or sea trout fishing, and the angling was indifferent. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 3s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7d. It is stated that migrations of smolts were observed in the Sligo River all the year round, but principally in April, May, and June.

Grilse first appeared on 8th May, and they were taken in greatest quantity in the Sligo River in June, and in the Ballisodare in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June; these salmon were heavier than at other periods of the year.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in January and February in the Sligo River, in June and July in the Ballisodare, and in April in the Drumcliff River. The salmon averaged 10 lbs. and the grilse 5½ lbs. weight. No signs of disease were observed. In the Drumcliff River destruction of fry takes place by angling. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

No case of poisoning rivers in the District.

Offences against the Fishery Laws remain about the same. None of them is attributed to licence holders.

Eighty-eight bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators. In addition to those, four were employed by private individuals.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district was greater than in the previous season.

NO. 13, OR BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

In this District the general state of the fisheries is reported to be good, and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in the preceding year. The season was a short one, and the fish came all at once. Angling was not good, except in the Bundrowes spring fishing, which was the best for years past. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse first appeared at the end of May, and were taken in greatest quantities in June. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July. Large fish came with the grilse. The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in July.

The proportion of grilse to salmon taken was about two to one, and more female than male salmon were captured. The weights of salmon and grilse were respectively 12 to 13 lbs. and 4 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed. Angling for trout is prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. No spent fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March. There was no angling in October. There were no cases of poisoning rivers except by the flow of a little flax water, and offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. Over 200 bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators. The proprietors of the upper or fresh-waters contribute liberally towards the protection of the fisheries.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District is reported to have been about the same as in the preceding season. In the River Erne there was an increase. In the River Bundrowes there was a decrease.

NO. 14, OR LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

The general state of the fisheries is reported to be very fair and improving. The take of salmon, grilse, and white trout by nets throughout the District was about the same as in 1895.

Angling is somewhat improving. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7d.

Only one migration of smolts took place.

Grilse were first taken in June, and in greatest quantity early in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, and these salmon on an average were lighter in weight than at other periods.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in May and June.

The capture of grilse bears a proportion of about 6 to 1 to that of salmon. More male than female fish were observed. No change has been noticed in the weights of salmon and grilse, which are respectively 12 lbs. and from 6½ to 7 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of fry to the sea, but at the same time there has been no destruction of fry observed. There is no reason to think that spent fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March, nor were full fish killed in October. There were a good many cases of flax-poisoning, but the magistrates invariably imposed fines ranging from one penny to one shilling. It is, however, gratifying to hear that offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. Twenty-one bailiffs were employed by the Board. Proprietors on the upper waters do not contribute funds towards preservation, but 120 bailiffs are employed by owners or occupiers of fisheries. A weir at Ballyare is still a source of trouble, but the owner last season permitted a small breach to be made in it to facilitate the run of salmon.

There was a greater number of spawning fish observed in all the rivers of the district than in the preceding season.

NO. 15¹, OR LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

The report states that the salmon fisheries of the District are in a good condition, and improving.

The capture of salmon, grilse, and white trout by nets was greater than in 1895. Angling was very good.

The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 10d., and the lowest 7d. per lb.

Smolts were observed migrating in April, May, and June. Some were seen in the rivers in August and September, but it could not be said that they were migrating.

Grilse first appeared towards the end of May, but were taken in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in June, July, and August. The greatest quantities of salmon were captured in July and August.

The quantity of grilse taken was largely in excess of that of salmon, perhaps in the ratio of 5 to 1. No increase was observed in the size of the spring fish; the average weight of the salmon was 10 lbs., and the grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease observed.

Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, and very many were killed by persons who were ostensibly fishing for trout. Some gravid fish were taken by anglers during the first ten days of October, the season closing after that.

Poisoning in this district is only done by flax-water, but the destruction by this means is enormous. Until there is a change both in the law and the administration of it, there can be no improvement in regard to this offence. Most of the magistrates in this District refuse to impose a penalty unless the owner of the flax is actually caught letting the water into the river, and even when this is proved many will impose no higher penalty than one penny.

Offences against the Fishery Laws in general were about the same. About 10 per cent. of them may be attributed to those who took out licences.

Two hundred and forty bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators, and forty-six by the lessees of the Hon. The Irish Society, chiefly during the annual close season, but some were employed during the whole year.

As in previous years, complaint is made of the existence of artificial dams in most of the rivers in the District, which impede, and in some cases prevent, the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds. All these require fish passes, but the Board of Conservators state that they have been advised they have no power either to erect the passes themselves, or to compel the owners of the dams to do so, and they suggest that the Government should lend money on easy terms for improvement of the fisheries, building passes, &c.

The quantity of breeding fish was greater than in the season of 1895-6.

NO. 15², OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

From the report of this District it appears that there is a general decline in the state of the salmon fisheries. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in 1895. The take of white or sea trout was about the same. The angling in general over the District was bad. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 8d. per lb. Smolts migrated in April, May, and June, but the water was so low in June that salmon smolts were in Toome Bay as late as July in quantities. Grilse were first taken in June. The greatest quantity was taken in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July. The May salmon are the heaviest. The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in July. The average weights of salmon and grilse remain about the same—salmon, 15 lbs.; grilse, 7 lbs.

No signs of disease observed.

Angling for trout is not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of salmon fry to the sea, and it is considered that the destruction of a considerable quantity of the latter takes place by anglers.

Not many spent fish are destroyed by anglers in March, but some full fish were taken by them in the month of October in the Maine. There has been a large number of cases of poisoning chiefly by flax water pollution. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased, but very few of them are attributed to licence holders.

The Lessees of the Honorable The Irish Society on the River Bann employed 44 water bailiffs and the Conservators 14 for the whole year. No other proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

The Carnroe Fish Pass on the River Bann is useless during the greater part of the season, and that on the Blackwater at Benburb is entirely so, and the Conservators have not any funds for making improvements thereon.

The Conservators wish the law with regard to turbines to be amended—that funds be placed in the hands of the Fishery Department to erect hatcheries and thoroughly study the habits of salmon—to provide fish passes—and that a minimum penalty should be provided in every case of an offence against the Fishery Laws.

The quantity of breeding fish during the winter of 1896-7 was less than in the preceding season. This applies to all rivers in the district. The salmon were later in spawning than usual, and the breeding fish were larger.

NO. 16, OR BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries are reported to have declined in some parts of the District during the past year. The capture of salmon, grilse, and white or sea trout by nets was less than in the year 1895. The angling was good during the spring months, but during summer very poor. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 1s. 8d., and the lowest 7½d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were taken first in May, but in greatest quantities in June and July; salmon were taken with the grilse during the same period, and these were lighter than at other periods. Salmon were taken in greatest quantities in June and July. The average weights of salmon and grilse were 8 lbs. and 5 lbs., respectively.

The fungus disease prevailed to a very small degree during the warmest portion of the season. It has, however, almost disappeared. Angling was prohibited in the River Bush during the descent of fry to the sea, and as far as practicable in all other rivers. No spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There were two convictions for flax-water pollution.

There were no bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators, the funds being allocated to private proprietors of fisheries in whose hands the entire protection lies. Sir F. E. Macnaghten, Bart., employed four permanent and fourteen extra bailiffs; Lord Antrim employed four, and Mr. M'Gildowney four.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was greater this season than last.

NO. 17, OR DUNDALK DISTRICT.

In this District the salmon fisheries are reported to have been good and about the same as last year. The quantity of salmon, grilse, and white trout taken by nets was more than in the previous year. The angling was good at early part of season;

after starting of the netting it was not so good. It is thought that the close season for netting is too short. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 1s. 4d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts was observed. Grilse were first taken in February, and in greatest quantity in February, March, and April. Salmon were taken with the grilse during these months. The greatest quantities of salmon were also taken in these months. Grilse and salmon were taken in the proportion of 1 to 3. The average weight of the salmon was about 14 lbs. and the grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea, but a very strict watch is kept. Not many spent fish were taken by anglers in February or March, nor full fish in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased. There were a few cases of polluting rivers by flax-water. Only one licensed angler convicted of a fishery offence. Ten bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators during the open season, and eight during close season, and about six by private individuals. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers showed a marked increase. There is no fish pass at Castletown Mill dam, and the pass at Ardee is bad.

NO. 17¹, OR DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

It is reported that in this District the fisheries declined in 1896. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was much better in spring, but the summer season was worse than that of the preceding year. The take of sea or white trout by the same means was much worse, and angling was bad. Netting in the fresh waters was much against rod-fishing. The highest wholesale price obtained for salmon was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 7d. per lb. There were two migrations of smolts to the sea, one in April and one in July. Grilse are first seen in June; greatest quantity is taken in July. Salmon are taken with the grilse in July, and are lighter than the spring fish; the greatest quantity of salmon was taken in April. Spring salmon this year were larger than formerly. No signs of disease have been observed. Angling for trout during the descent of salmon fry to the sea is not prohibited by any proprietor, and no doubt a quantity of fry is destroyed. Some spent fish too are doubtless killed in February and March and full fish in October by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred during the year under review. Offences against the Fishery Laws would appear to have diminished. The Board derive no assistance from private sources towards protection.

The Conservators employed sixteen bailiffs almost the entire year.

The water was so high that accurate observations could not be taken of the breeding fish, but the quantity is thought to be about the same as in the previous season.

Abstracts of Accounts of monies received and disbursed by Boards of Conservators will be found in Appendix No. 22, page 185; the substance of Salmon Fishery By-Laws at present in force in Appendix No. 14, page 148; and the dates of the existing Close Seasons in Appendix No. 15, page 170.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws, rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and of the help given to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Warrant Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to Your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY,	}	<i>The Inspectors</i>
WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,		<i>of</i>
CECIL R. ROCHE,		<i>Irish Fisheries.</i>

M. P. DOWLING, *Secretary.*

Dublin Castle,
19th July, 1897.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as
that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Turbot,	26	12	64	31	539	459	1,821	1,617
Soles,	71	10	133	35	890	788	2,613	2,208
Total Prime Fish,	97	22	197	66	1,429	1,247	4,434	3,825
Herrings,	58,894	29,281	15,703	5,495	95,063	71,621	26,789	19,413
Cod,	6,934	3,677	2,238	1,500	18,874	20,011	10,395	11,293
Ling,	711	2,164	281	1,296	6,351	10,651	2,705	4,458
Haddock,	1,620	1,837	974	801	23,276	25,939	14,920	15,685
Whiting,	176	21	64	5	6,718	8,121	4,418	4,748
Sprats,								
Mackerel,	425	271	160	56	1,844	1,569	928	661
Hake,		4		1	2,452	2,134	1,555	1,193
All other, except Shell Fish,	5,455	5,441	2,593	2,618	21,672	16,731	10,847	10,278
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	74,312	42,718	22,210	11,844	178,279	158,024	76,991	71,444
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics),					478,425	536,050	916	923
Do. (additional information),								
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics),	37,954	60,143	1,276	1,964	29,650	32,763	1,587	1,111
Do. (additional information),								
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics),	22,631	54,227	168	366	164,782	171,446	644	524
Do. (additional information),								
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics),	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
Do. (additional information),		604		98	4,042	2,025	1,087	727
Total of Shell Fish (as returned by collectors of statistics),			1,444	2,418			4,184	3,085
Total value of all Fish landed (as supplied by Collectors),			23,654	14,262			81,165	74,629
Additional information, re Shell Fish, as above,								
Grand Total,								

APPENDIX

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBERS of VESSELS,

TABLE No. I—REGISTERED and UNREGISTERED VESSELS

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown.	W. S. King, Comm., R.N.	61	269	63	27	90	4	16	63	5
2	Arklow.	Thos. F. Thomas, Comm., R.N.	39	288	28	111	422	19	26	66	-
3	Wexford.	W. H. M. Daniell, Comm., R.N.	2	10	-	20	63	2	-	-	-
4	Waterford.	J. W. Brown, Comm., R.N.	6	24	-	70	251	16	37	80	20
5	Youghal.	H. B. Dillon, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	31	181	-	9	62	-
6	Queenstown.	T. B. Triggs, Comm., R.N.	10	41	-	48	168	-	22	70	-
7	Kinsale.	Ronald Hall, Comm., R.N.	41	264	41	3	18	-	1	-	-
8	Skibbereen.	Ed. M. Davenport, Divisional Officer.	38	271	11	11	61	1	4	14	4
9	Castletown Borehaven.	William Allen, Divisional Officer.	4	18	1	6	23	2	17	51	3
10	Valentia.	Charles W. Dickinson, Comm., R.N.	1	3	-	2	8	-	12	62	-
11	Dingle.	Ralph Loy, Divisional Officer.	20	80	-	6	25	-	185	551	5
12	Ballyheigue.	C. H. Smith, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	3
13	Seafield.	R. O. Polwhele, Lieut., R.N.	2	14	2	-	-	-	73	210	1
14	Galway.	George Y. Hegan, Lieut., R.N.	13	64	14	64	231	1	39	112	8
15	Clifden.	A. Bailey, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Keel.	J. Devine, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	-
17	Belmullet.	W. A. Connop, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Ballycastle.	W. J. H. Auton, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Killala.	Win Sherlock, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	6	21	1	19	40	1
20	Pullendive.	Hon. F. Spring - Rice, Lieut., R.N.	1	2	-	20	58	6	20	94	9
21	Killybegs.	G. G. Philipps, Lieut., R.N.	3	12	-	65	292	-	23	122	4
22	Guidore.	Wm. Voryard, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	17	82	0	26	62	6
23	Rathmullen.	J. G. Ede, Lieut., R.N.	2	6	2	11	35	5	10	20	-
24	Moville.	Chas. Nicholson, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	124	420	-	-	-	-
25	Ballycastle, Antrim.	Fras. Shortland, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	65	100	2	1	4	-
26	Carrickfergus.	S. D. Lacy, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	19	56	-	1	2	-
27	Donaghadee.	J. Masterman, Comm., R.N.	9	62	7	112	343	18	2	1	-
28	Strangford.	J. J. McCullen, Divisional Officer.	1	5	-	27	48	11	1	4	-
29	Newcastle.	H. B. Hawkshaw, Lieut., R.N.	17	108	17	72	222	6	15	84	-
30	Dundalk.	H. M. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	3	17	1	67	285	20	1	4	2
31	Malahide.	J. W. Osborne, Comm., R.N.	21	13	14	17	38	5	3	6	-
Totals for 1896.			297	1,683	201	1,020	3,513	128	570	1,782	71
Do. 1895.			298	1,624	192	971	3,342	138	659	2,095	91

No. 2.

BOATS, and CREWS, engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1896.

that fished during the Year 1896.

Partially engaged in Fishing.										TOTALS.			No.
First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.							
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
1	4	-	17	59	2	20	70	2	145	654	76	1	
1	8	-	7	43	-	17	52	9	201	879	66	2	
-	-	-	77	252	-	6	28	-	105	353	2	3	
-	-	-	38	113	1	20	37	5	190	505	42	4	
-	-	-	20	77	-	17	53	1	77	303	1	5	
-	-	-	21	64	6	32	84	14	133	430	20	6	
4	13	2	69	312	5	95	397	8	213	1,004	56	7	
63	463	31	226	789	63	109	403	26	451	1,991	141	8	
1	7	-	67	282	28	236	936	186	331	1,320	220	9	
1	6	-	8	50	-	334	1,683	22	358	1,802	22	10	
-	-	-	9	45	-	65	218	8	285	919	13	11	
1	4	1	1	3	-	44	157	4	49	170	8	12	
-	-	-	8	27	-	107	318	-	150	569	3	13	
3	22	1	333	1,000	81	412	1,073	25	864	2,495	133	14	
6	30	2	144	483	-	356	1,272	-	506	1,785	2	15	
-	-	-	-	-	-	173	724	32	177	747	32	16	
-	-	-	-	-	-	159	471	21	159	471	21	17	
-	-	-	13	102	-	132	754	-	145	856	-	18	
-	-	-	4	20	-	41	182	10	70	263	12	19	
1	6	-	27	137	4	66	276	12	125	573	31	20	
-	-	-	30	171	-	68	320	16	179	917	20	21	
-	-	-	127	505	43	88	314	49	258	993	107	22	
-	-	-	126	460	13	43	87	1	192	607	21	23	
-	-	-	99	524	-	2	6	-	225	950	-	24	
1	3	1	75	188	3	7	9	1	149	313	7	25	
-	-	-	62	83	4	46	75	5	118	216	9	26	
-	-	-	63	131	3	21	26	1	207	563	29	27	
-	-	-	35	66	1	4	7	-	68	130	12	28	
-	5	-	77	134	6	5	13	-	186	516	29	29	
-	-	-	46	167	-	45	79	-	162	552	23	30	
-	-	-	2	4	-	2	4	-	45	185	10	31	
83	571	38	1,821	6,200	271	2,762	10,128	458	6,553	23,997	1,167		
82	583	31	1,767	6,212	327	2,774	9,904	548	6,551	23,770	1,325		

APPENDIX NO. 2.—*continued.*

TABLE NO. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Total.
1 Kingstown,	8	17	10	35
2 Arklow,	1	26	11	38
3 Wexford,	—	16	1	17
4 Waterford,	—	9	11	20
5 Youghal,	—	5	12	17
6 Queenstown,	—	16	21	37
7 Kinsale,	6	26	31	63
8 Skibbereen,	8	32	25	65
9 Castletown Bero,	1	9	7	17
10 Valentia,	—	1	45	46
11 Dingle,	2	—	—	2
12 Ballyheigue,	—	—	26	26
13 Seafield,	—	3	6	9
14 Galway,	1	8	6	15
15 Clifden,	—	15	40	55
16 Keel,	—	2	35	37
17 Belmullet,	—	—	29	29
18 Ballycastle, Killala,	—	—	32	32
19 Pulleniva,	1	1	8	10
20 Sligo,	1	4	14	19
21 Killybegs,	—	11	45	56
22 Guidero,	—	—	—	—
23 Rathmullen,	—	24	—	24
24 Moville,	1	36	—	37
25 Ballycastle, Antrim,	1	17	—	18
26 Carrickfergus,	—	9	—	9
27 Donaghadee,	3	10	1	14
28 Strangford,	—	32	4	36
29 Newcastle,	2	8	10	20
30 Dundalk,	1	33	19	46
31 Malahide,	6	7	1	14
Total,	38	377	440	855

APPENDIX No. 3.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHING, 1896.

Places where Fish are landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date of commencement of Fishing.	Date of termination of Fishing.	IRISH BOATS. Usual Number.			BOATS, not IRISH. Usual Number.				Quantity Captured. Calculated to nearest Cwt.	Total approximate Value. Calculated to nearest £1.	AVERAGE PRICES PER HUNDRED.				Markets.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hauls.	Number of Tons of Ice Imported.	Rate of Harbour Dues, &c.	Observations.		
				Large (1st and 2nd Class).	Row Boats.	Canoes or Curraghs.	English.	Scotch.	Manx.	French.			March.	April.	May.	June.								
Dunmore, East	Dunmore, East,	5th May.	17th June.								258	67			7s.	5s.	Local Markets.				—	Taken in Herring nets by Scotch Herring Boats; small fish.		
Boatstrand,	Boatstrand,	24th April.	11th May.		3						33	16			10s.	10s.	do.,				2s. per year; not paid.	Taken in Herring nets.		
Dungarvan,	Ballinacourty,	12th May.	20th May.	3						1	165	27				3s. 6d.	3s. 11d.	do.,				—	do.	
Ballinagaul and Dungarvan.	Holwick Head.	22nd April.	23rd June.	10							1,146	112			3s. 6d.	3s. 11d.	3s. 3d.	do.,				—	No regular fishing. Mackerel landed from passing boats which require provisions.	
Youghal,	Youghal,	April.	June								71	27			13s.	8s.	10s.	Youghal,				—		
Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,	22nd May.	25th June.	1	6						433	73				8s.	8s.	Local Markets,				—		
Queenstown,	Queenstown,	18th April.	3rd June.							1	275	91			15s.	5s.	4s.					—	Taken in Herring nets by Scotch Herring Boats.	
Kinsale,	Upper Cove,	1st April.	29th June.	55			16	2	101		36,967	17,903			£17s.	13s.	10s.	Liverpool, Milford, Fleetwood, London, Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Wigan, Manchester, Cork, and Dublin.	5	4	1,732	10s. per boat for Season in advance.	—	
Union Hall and Glandore, . .	Union Hall,	2nd April.	30th June.	37						17	4,289	1,395			£1 10s.	15s.	8s.	Skitbereen,				—		
Castletownsend,	Castletownsend,	2nd April.	27th June.	50						4	2,257	1,109			£1 5s.	11s.	8s.	Dublin,				10s. per boat; not paid.	—	
Baltimore,	Baltimore,	31st March.	2nd July.	70			5	2	15	3	38,208	10,381	£2.		£1 10s.	12s.	9s.	Milford, Fleetwood, Liverpool, Dublin, Kilkenny, and Cork.	4	4	1,370	Boats of 15 tons and upwards 7s. 6d. each Harbour dues, and 2s. 6s. Light House dues.	—	
Crookhaven,	Crookhaven,	7th April.	27th June.	5						70	25,271	10,853			£1 14s.	17s. 6d.	15s. 3d.	Milford and Fleetwood, . .	2	2	973	—		
Castletown,	Castletown,	31st March.	19th June.	127						66	29,365	9,613	£2 10s.		£1 5s.	17s.	10s.	Milford, Fleetwood, Manchester, and Leeds.	4	2	718	—		
Ballydonegan and Tranterlagh,	Ballydonegan,	8th April.	25th April.		35						172	103			£1 5s.			Castletown Bere,				—		
Garnish and Dursey,	Garnish and Dursey,	7th April.	28th April.		35						349	161			£1 5s.			do.,				—	* Includes 18½ cwts. taken in Jan., Feb., and March.	
Urian, Ardroom, and Ballycrovane.	Ballycrovane,	8th April.	30th April.	20	40						262	13	13s.		£1 7s. 6d.			do.,				—		
Rineen and Derrynane, . . .	Waterville,	15th March.	30th April.		8						40	506			£1 11s.	10s.	6s. 6d.	Cahersiveen,				—		
Portmagee,	Portmagee,	14th April.	9th June.	17	40	8					2,233	5,862			£1 10s.	15s.	8s.	Birmingham,		2	900	—		
Knightstown and Renard Point, .	Knightstown,	7th April.	26th June.	24	44					5	18,525	357			£2 10s.	£1.	6s. 6d.	English and Irish Markets,				—		
Coonana, Cooseroom and Cahersiveen.	Cahersiveen,	4th April.	10th June.		38						811	1,233			£1 13s. 4d.	10s.	5s.	Liverpool, London, and Birmingham.				—		
Dingle and Ballymore, . . .	Dingle,	7th April.	22nd June.	6						12	3,430	383			£1 15s.	£1.		London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Dublin.			200	5s. paid at end of Season.	—	
Dunquin,	Ventry,	2nd April.	30th May.			23				15	620	851	£1 10s.		£1 15s.	12s.	5s.	Dingle,				—		
Smerwick, Ballydavid, and Glasheen.	Smerwick,	10th March.	5th June.			97				13	2,519	557	£1 7s.		£1 5s.	9s.		Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool.				—	* Includes 125 cwts. taken in January and February.	
Brandon Creek,	Brandon Creek,	12th March.	29th May.			47					1,281	63			£1 7s.	£1 5s.	9s.	Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, London, and Dublin.				—		
Brandon Bay,	Brandon Bay,	7th April.	23rd May.	3		65					148	12 1/2			£1 10s.	10s.		English Markets,				2d. in the £1 on sale price of the fish; not paid.	* Includes 110 cwts. taken in January and February.	
Fenit,	Fenit,	1st April.	6th June.	66			8	2	33	3	31,501	29			£1 10s.	13s.	8s.	Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool.	4		1,450	10s. for each boat, paid in middle of season.	—	
Carrigaholt,	Kilredane,	4th April.	28th May.	2		7					83	83			10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.		Birmingham and Dublin.				—		
Tullig,	do.,	1st April.	1st June.			7					334	58	15s.		10s.	10s.	10s.	do.,				—		
Ross and Kilbaha,	Ross and Kilbaha,	13th March.	18th May.			18					2,237	79			7s. 6d.	4s. 6d.		Limerick,				—		
Moveen, Golcen,	Moveen,	22nd April.	27th May.			1					206	40			9s. 2d.	9s. 2d.		Dublin,				—		
Kilkee,	Kilkee,	2nd May.	22nd May.			10					174	7			10s.	13s.		Kilreeb,				—		
Kilkee,	Coosheen,	5th May.	13th May.			7					28	14			16s.	13s.		Holyhead,				—		
Seafeld and Quilly,	Seafeld,	24th April.	18th May.			20					36	5	8s.					Liscannor,				—		
Liscannor,	Liscannor,	13th March.	14th March.			10					21	11				18s. 1d.		Galway,				—		
South Arran,	South Arran,	5th May.	7th May.			4					25	1,633			17s.	11s. 4d.		Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, London, Bradford, and Liverpool.		1	450	—		
Killeaney Bay,	North Arran,	4th April.	27th May.	21		13					6,348	738						English Markets,				—		
Cloggan,	—	Middle of April.	End of May.								3,698	117				8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	Dublin and Local Markets,				—		
Westport and Carrowkeeran, .	Murrisk,	4th May.	6th June.	4							387	1										—		
Keel,	Keel,	12th May.	12th May.								2	26			8s. 2d.	14s.	12s.	Local Markets,				—		
Belmullet,	Belmullet,	4th April.	13th June.			40					79	147						Bundoran, Sligo, and Enniskillen.				—		
Rathlacken,	Rathlacken,	21th June.	30th July.		10	1					240	1				7s.		do.				—	In July, 10s. per hundred.	
Mullaghmore,	Mullaghmore,	13th May.	13th May.		24						6	8						do.				—		
Bundoran,	do.,										37	10										—		
Killybegs,	Killybegs,										32	21				5s.		Local Markets,				—	* Captured in February (5th Feb.) Landed by one of the Teelin Boats.	
Teelin,	Teelin,	1st May.	30th May.				12				24	6				10s.		do.				—		
Dunfanaghy,	Dunfanaghy,	22nd June.	24th July.																			6d. per ton per year paid.	10 cwt. taken in July, 10s. per hundred.	
Total,												217,926	77 1/2											

* This fish although caught in the early months of 1896, more properly belonged to the autumn schools of the previous year.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Howth, . . .	15th May.	21st August.	-	3	2	
Arthurstown, . . .	February.	April.	-	-	-	
Dunmore, E., . . .	29th April.	30th July.	-	-	4	
Ballinacourty, . . .	June. (Spring and	October. Autumn.)	-	-	-	
Helvieck Head, . . .	26th May.	30th June.	-	-	-	
Youghal, . . .	20th May.	25th July.	-	-	-	
Ballycotton, . . .	10th February.	20th June.	-	-	-	
Kinsale, . . .	5th May.	6th June.	-	1	66	
Baltimore, . . .	12th May.	22nd May.	-	-	2	
Cahersiveen, . . .	June.	August.	-	-	-	
Smerwick, . . .	January.	January.	-	-	-	
Tarbert, . . .	March.	May.	-	-	-	
Kilcredane, . . .	January.	30th June.	-	-	-	
Liscannor, . . .	January.	March.	-	-	-	
South Arran, . . .	8th January.	12th March.	-	-	-	
Belmullet, . . .	February.	May.	-	-	-	
Teelin, . . .	10th January.	25th March.	-	-	-	
Knockalla, . . .	10th January.	1st February.	-	-	-	
Culdaff Bay, . . .	January.	March.	-	-	-	
Carrickfergus, . . .	1st May.	1st June.	-	-	-	
Ardglass, . . .	22nd May. (Spring and	4th September. Autumn.)	1	12	33	
Kilkeel and Leestones, . . .	1st March.	1st June.	-	-	12	
Clogher Head, . . .	1st June.	31st July.	-	-	-	

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was "Autumn and Winter Season"

No. 5.

SPRING, 1896.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
14	-	-	-	1	1	14	-	-	Howth.
-	12	7	-	-	-	-	10	4	Duncannon, Passage, and Ballyhack.
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	Dunmore, East.
11	5	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	Dungarvan.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Do. and Ballinacaul.
-	8	9	-	-	-	-	8	9	Youghal, Ardmore, and Ballycotton.
-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	Ballycotton.
-	-	-	-	1	66	-	-	-	Kinsale.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Baltimore.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	Cahersiveen.
-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	97	Smerwick, Ballydavid, and Glashabeg.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Tarbert and Ballylongford.
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	0	Querrin and Kilrush.
-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	24	Liscannor and Ballaghahine.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	19	South Arran Island.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	Belmullet.
-	12	14	-	-	-	-	10	10	Toolin.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Fenad Point.
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Portalcan and Portahork.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Carrickfergus.
19	49	1	1	3	26	12	30	-	Ardglass.
9	-	-	-	-	12	9	-	-	Kilkeel, Ardglass, and Howth.
5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	Clogher Head.

carried on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the commenced and ended at other places.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1896,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Howth,	5th November.	19th November,	-	-	-	
Ringsend,	1st October.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Kingstown,	3rd November.	19th November.	-	-	-	
Bray,	1st November.	20th November.	-	-	-	
Greystones,	27th October.	25th November.	-	-	-	
Wicklow,	17th October.	4th December.	-	-	-	
Arklow,	3rd November.	18th December.	-	-	-	
Courtown,	27th October.	15th December.	-	-	-	
Cahore,	2nd November.	17th December.	-	-	-	
Curracloe,	7th October.	8th December.	-	-	-	
Rosslare and Wexford,	2nd October.	16th December.	-	-	-	
Ballygeary,	2nd November.	25th November.	-	-	-	
Kilmore,	5th September.	11th November.	-	-	-	
Bannow,	1st September.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Fethard,	28th August.	30th November.	-	-	-	
Arthurstown,	September.	October.	-	-	-	
Dunmore E.,	31st July.	28th November.	-	-	-	
Tramore,	August.	September.	-	-	-	
Bonmahon,	20th September.	4th November.	-	-	-	
Ballinacourty and Dun- garvan,	"	"	-	-	-	
Helvieck Head,	30th July.	21st November.	-	-	-	
Ardmore,	July.	October.	-	-	-	
Youghal,	15th August.	20th November.	-	-	-	
Ballycotton,	1st September.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Oyster Haven,	2nd September.	30th November.	-	-	-	
Old Head, Kinsale, . . .	28th September.	23rd October.	-	-	-	
Dunnycove,	15th September.	10th October.	-	-	-	
Ballyalloy,	6th November.	10th November.	-	-	-	
Crookhaven,	3rd September.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Lawrence Cove,	August.	November.	-	-	-	
Castletownbere,	11th July.	6th November.	-	-	-	
Lackeen Point,	20th September.	3rd December.	-	-	-	
Ballinskelligs,	2nd August.	14th September.	-	-	-	
Portmagee,	10th July.	2nd September.	-	-	-	

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

No. 6.

AND WINTER, 1896-7.

during the Season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	Howth.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ringsend.
-	9	1	-	-	-	-	9	1	Kingstown.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Bray.
-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	Greystones.
-	6	4	-	-	-	-	6	4	Wicklow.
-	51	4	-	-	-	-	51	4	Arklow.
-	13	13	-	-	-	-	8	8	Courtown Harbour.
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Calore.
-	11	2	-	-	-	-	9	2	Carmeloe, Ballyconigar, Ballynalloo, and Red Gap.
-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	Rosslare and Wexford.
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Ballygeary.
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Kilmore Quay.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Bannow.
25	40	10	-	-	-	20	30	6	Fethard, Slade, Kilmore, Bannow, Dunmore, Duncannon, and Ballyhack.
-	36	11	-	-	-	-	30	9	Duncannon, Passage East, Checkpoint, and Ballyhack.
50	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	Dunmore E.
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Dunbratton Harbour.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bonmahon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Dungarvan.
-	0	8	-	-	-	-	6	8	Ardmore, Youghal, and Dungarvan.
-	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	10	Youghal, Ardmore, and Ballycotton.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Ballycotton.
-	13	2	-	-	-	-	13	2	Oyster Haven and Kinsale.
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	Old Head.
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ballycushenn, Dunnycove, and Sandes Cove.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Tragumna and Tralaspenn.
-	6	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	Crookhaven.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Bere Island.
-	38	84	-	-	-	-	38	84	Castletown, Bantry, Glenarriffe, Gerahies, Trafrask, Whitehorse, Gurtavallig, &c.
-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	Castlecove, Bannow, Rossmore, Rosslough, West Cove, and Loughane.
-	1	19	-	-	-	-	1	12	Ballinskelligs, Renroe, Dungeegan, Boulakeel, Boat Cove Glen, and Inny Ferry.
-	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	11	Portmagee and Valentia.

between Spring and Autumn seasons.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1896,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Cahersiveen,	September.	10th November.	-	-	-	
Kells,	7th August.	14th November.	-	-	-	
Cromane Point,	October.	31st December.	-	-	-	
Ventry,	1st September.	18th December.	-	-	-	
Smerwick,	August.	December.	-	-	-	
Fenit,	13th October.	25th November.	-	-	-	
Cashen River,	1st July.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Tarbert,	1st August.	30th November.	-	-	-	
Cappagh,	1st July.	31st December.	-	-	-	
Kilredane,	1st July.	December.	-	-	-	
Liscannor,	1st August.	14th November.	-	-	-	
Ballyvaughan,	29th October.	31st December.	-	-	-	
South Arran Island,	2nd October.	12th October.	-	-	-	
North Arran Island,	13th July.	22nd October.	-	-	-	
Spiddle,	8th August.	10th December.	-	-	-	
Cloggan,	August.	October.	-	-	-	
Fully,	15th October.	31st December.	-	-	-	
Rosmoney,	1st September.	30th November.	-	-	-	
Achil Beg,	15th August.	15th November.	-	-	-	
Keel,	6th August.	2nd October.	-	-	-	
Ballyglass,	15th September.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Belmullet,	16th September.	12th November.	-	-	-	
Kilcummin,	2nd September.	9th December.	-	-	-	
Ross,	1st September.	9th November.	-	-	-	
Innisrone,	30th July.	4th November.	-	-	-	
Pullocheeny,	August.	October.	-	-	-	
Derkmore,	1st October.	12th November.	-	-	-	
Rossespoint,	7th September.	11th December.	-	-	-	
Raghley,	9th September.	8th January, 1897.	-	-	-	
Ballyshannon,	1st September.	17th November.	-	-	-	
Ball Hill, Donegal,	September.	November.	-	-	-	
Tribane,	1st July.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Portnoo,	21st August.	22nd October.	-	-	-	
Rutland,	29th August.	20th December.	-	-	-	

No. 6.—continued.

AND WINTER, 1896-7—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	Cahersiveen, Coonana, and Coosroom.
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	Kells, Gleesk, Gutter Cove, and Foileve.
-	5	28	-	-	-	-	5	28	Cromane, Lusk, Aughris, and Callanaferry.
-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	Ventry Harbour.
-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	106	Smerwick, Ballydavid, and Glashabeg.
-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	10	Fenit, Killybeg, and Spa.
-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	Beale and Ashdoo.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Tarbert and Ballylongford.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	12	Cappagh, Kilrush, Querrin, Scatterry Island, Knock, and Labasheeda.
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	Kilrush and Querrin.
-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	Liscannor and Ballaghalina.
-	23	32	-	-	-	-	14	21	Ballyvaughan, Glenina, Kinvarra, Bush Harbour, Arran Quay, Tarra, New Quay, and Mulrough.
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	South Arran Island.
1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	Kilronan and Galway.
-	95	40	-	-	-	-	40	20	Galway.
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	Ballynakill, Letterfrack and Cloggan.
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	Leenane, Salruick, and Tully.
-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	115	Lecanvey, Mulranny, Newport, Carrowkeeran, Kilmeeba, &c.
-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	15	Curraun, Louisburgh, Cloghmara, Achilbeg, and Doocega.
-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	10	Keel and Doocega.
-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	Broadhaven, Blindharbour, and Inver.
-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	Belmullet.
-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	Kilcummin, Lackan, and Dock.
-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	Killala Quay.
-	4	30	-	-	-	-	4	16	Inniscrone.
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	Inniscrone and Pullocheeny.
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Sligo and Derkmara.
-	1	23	-	-	-	-	1	23	Rossespoint and Sligo.
-	9	22	-	-	-	-	9	16	Raghley.
-	10	20	-	-	-	-	10	18	Bundoran, Bunatreehan, Rhosilie, and Malinasole.
-	4	10	-	-	-	-	3	10	Donegal and Mountcharles.
-	13	9	-	-	-	-	13	9	Inver, Ballyetherland, and Ballysiggart.
-	7	11	-	-	-	-	6	8	Portnoo, Rosbeg, and Lough-ross.
-	52	56	-	-	-	-	49	50	Rutland and Inniscree.

APPENDIX

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1896,

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed			
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	
Burtonport, . . .	18th August.	January, 1897.	-	-	6	
Kincasslagh, . . .	20th September.	6th December.	-	-	-	
Bunbeg, . . .	5th September.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Innishboffin, . . .	12th September.	24th December.	-	-	-	
Sheephaven, . . .	20th July.	20th December.	-	-	-	
Mulroy, . . .	1st August.	January, 1897.	-	-	-	
Knockalla, . . .	24th July.	23th October.	-	-	-	
Rathmullen, . . .	1st July.	30th September.	-	-	-	
Culdaff, . . .	December.	February, 1897.	-	-	-	
Greencastle, . . .	1st September.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Moville, . . .	29th August.	17th December.	-	-	-	
Burr Point, . . .	14th May.	30th September.	-	-	-	
Cloghy, . . .	12th May.	16th September.	-	-	-	
Portaferry, . . .	21st May.	20th August.	-	-	-	
Strangford, . . .	1st June.	25th September.	-	-	-	
Ardglass, . . .	"	"	-	-	-	
Newcastle, . . .	29th August.	3rd October.	-	-	-	
Annalong, . . .	20th September.	7th October.	-	-	-	
Kilkeel and Leestane, . . .	1st July.	25th September.	-	-	-	
Granfield, . . .	3rd September.	15th November.	-	-	-	
Omeath, . . .	1st August.	30th October.	-	-	-	
Carlingford, . . .	17th August.	31st October.	-	-	-	
Greenore, . . .	September.	29th October.	-	-	-	
Giles' Quay, . . .	30th August.	23rd October.	-	-	-	
Soldiers Point, . . .	1st September.	20th October.	-	-	-	
Dunany Point, . . .	25th August.	11th November.	-	-	-	
Clogher Head, . . .	September.	15th November.	-	-	-	
Rush, . . .	8th November.	11th December.	-	-	-	
Balbriggan, . . .	17th July.	8th August.	-	1	1	

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break

No. 6—continued.

AND WINTER, 1896-7—continued.

during the season.			Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.				1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	
-	19	33	-	-	6	-	19	38	Burtonport and Rutland Island.
-	13	4	-	-	-	-	12	2	Kincasslagh.
-	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	Bunbeg, Gortnasate, and Magheragallon.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Innishboffin Island.
-	11	19	-	-	-	-	11	19	Portnablahy, Dunfanaghy, and Marble Hill.
-	22	24	-	-	-	-	20	15	Downing's Bay Pier.
-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	Knockalla, Portsalon, Portbawn, and Newbridge.
-	36	3	-	-	-	-	24	2	Rathmullen, Ray Bridge, Rathmelton, Manor Cunningham, Burt and Inch Island.
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Portaleen, Glebe, and Portahork.
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Greencastle, Inishowen Head.
-	52	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Magilligan, and Tare.
-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	Portavogie and Macammon.
6	40	-	-	-	-	5	45	-	Do.
1	19	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	Portaferry, Ardglass, and Kircubbin.
-	15	2	-	-	-	-	10	2	Ardglass, Killelef, Strangford, Ardmillen, and Ballydoran.
-	12	7	-	-	-	-	12	7	Newcastle.
6	18	2	-	-	-	5	18	2	Kilkeel.
-	72	1	-	-	-	-	72	1	Kilkeel, Derryogue, Leestown, Ballykeel, Annalong, Dundrum, and Killough.
-	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	Kilkeel.
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	Greer's Quay, Omeath, and Warrenpoint.
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	Carlingford and Greer's Quay.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Ballaghan.
-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	Whitestown and Giles' Quay.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Blackrock.
-	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	Annagasson and Giles' Quay.
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	Clogher Head and Giles' Quay.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Howth.
15	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	Balbriggan.

between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

APPENDIX No. 7.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1896.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
NORTH COAST:—	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Moville,	500	230 0 0
Knockalla,	50	15 0 0
Rathmullen,	100	30 0 0
Galdaff,	50	20 0 0
Port Kinnego,	40	15 0 0
Green Castle,	25	13 0 0
Downies,	8,354	1,250 7 0
Dunfanaghy,	1,924½	277 17 0
Guidore,	45,350	13,302 0 0
Portnoo,	2,500	550 0 0
	58,893½	15,703 4 0
WEST COAST:—		
Teelin,	395	83 10 0
Killybegs,	1,000	250 0 0
Ballyetherland,	18	3 12 0
Ballysiggart and Tribane,	108	28 0 0
Inver,	256	65 15 0
Ball Hill (Donegal),	600	140 0 0
Mullaghmore,	25	11 10 0
Ballyshannon,	300	50 0 0
Raghloy,	2,600	600 0 0
Rosses Point,	3,700	1,200 0 0
Derkmore,	10½	2 5 6
Pullendiva,	73	43 15 0
Pullocheney,	252	133 1 0
Innisrone,	3,759½	797 7 0
Ross,	375	170 0 0
Kilcummin,	3,900	1,400 0 0
Ballyglass,	150	50 0 0
Belmullet,	901½	190 17 6
Keel,	2,597	463 10 0
Achilbeg,	17	7 13 6
Clew Bay,	1,666½	368 10 0
Tully,	350	100 0 0
Cleggan,	100	40 0 0

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.

HERRINGS LANDED IN 1896—continued.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
WEST COAST—(continued):	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Spiddal,	5½	2 12 0
Galway,	13,490	1,597 11 0
Glenina,	1,250	165 0 0
North Arran,	340	80 10 0
South,	76½	18 16 6
Liscannor,	672½	136 0 6
Ross,	2	0 16 0
Kilredane,	73½	13 15 0
Cappagh,	1,000	500 0 0
Cashen River,	120	70 0 0
Tarbert,	100	45 0 0
Fenit,	235½	82 14 9
Brandon Bay,	241	47 0 0
Brandon Creek,	33	16 10 0
Smerwick,	32½	9 11 0
Ventry,	56½	21 7 10
Cromane Point,	600	200 0 0
Kells,	1,200	600 0 0
Cahiriveen,	78	20 15 0
Valentia,	310½	93 0 0
Portunagee,	600	300 0 0
Ballinskelligs,	175	90 0 0
Lackeen Point,	2,000	600 0 0
	45,746½	10,910 5 7
SOUTH COAST:—		
Garinish and Dursey,	2,700	135 0 0
Castletownbere,	534	147 18 0
Lawrence Cove,	15	5 0 0
Bantry,	577½	201 19 3
Crookhaven,	87	34 2 6
Baltimore,	108	42 0 0
Ballyally,	61	18 6 0
Dunny Cove,	50	27 3 0
Old Head,	25	7 10 0

APPENDIX No. 7.—*continued.*HERRINGS LANDED IN 1896—*continued.*

Station.	Quantity.	Value.
SOUTH COAST—(continued):	Cwts.	£ s. d.
Upper Cove, Kinsale, .	4,108	1,480 9 0
Oyster Haven, . . .	835½	206 16 8
Queenstown, . . .	337	125 19 0
Ballycotton, . . .	2,339½	559 7 0
Youghal, . . .	1,090½	363 18 0
Ardmore, . . .	100	30 0 0
Helvick Head, . . .	1,825½	697 7 0
Ballinacourty, . . .	3,640½	731 13 8
Bonmahon, . . .	12	8 0 0
Boatstrand, . . .	56	10 0 0
Dunmore, East, . . .	22,667½	4,276 17 8
Arthurstown, . . .	60	18 0 0
Fethard, . . .	2,142	338 4 0
Bar of Lough, . . .	25	4 0 0
Bannow, . . .	250	50 0 0
Kilmoro, . . .	328½	121 14 0
	41,025½	9,690 4 7
EAST COAST—		
Rosslare, . . .	1,200	350 10 0
Wexford, . . .	258½	159 1 5
Ourraclae, . . .	25	8 15 0
Cahore, . . .	60	30 0 0
Courtown, . . .	503	352 14 3
Arklow, . . .	1,646½	690 8 9
Wicklow, . . .	409½	168 13 3
Greystones, . . .	70	30 0 0
Bray, . . .	4	0 6 0
Kingsdown, . . .	50	72 0 0
Ringsend, . . .	340	195 0 0
Howth, . . .	2,323½	1,070 4 6
Rush, . . .	57	20 4 0
Balbriggan, . . .	131½	29 6 0
Clogher Head, . . .	1,884	495 5 0
Dunany Point, . . .	1,500	420 0 0

APPENDIX No. 7.—*continued.*
HERRINGS LANDED IN 1896 —*continued.*

Station.	Quantity.	Value.		
EAST COAST—(<i>continued</i>):		Cwts.	£	s. d.
Soldiers Point, . . .	100		30	0 0
Gilcs' Quay, . . .	12,000		2,700	0 0
Greenore, . . .	1,303		475	10 0
Carlingford, . . .	400		45	0 0
Omeath, . . .	1,200		150	0 0
Kilkeel, . . .	12,721		2,230	15 6
Leestown, . . .	312½		75	3 0
Annalong, . . .	500		50	0 0
Newcastle, . . .	274½		65	19 9
Killough, . . .	50		5	0 0
Ardglass, . . .	16,304½		5,675	8 0
Strangford, . . .	1,200		300	0 0
Tara, . . .	100		25	0 0
Portaferry, . . .	1,700		350	0 0
Cloghy, . . .	37,000		10,500	0 0
Carrickfergus, . . .	30		20	0 0
	95,662½		26,788	13 10
NORTH, . . .		53,693½	15,703	4 0
WEST, . . .		45,746½	10,910	5 7
SOUTH, . . .		44,025½	9,690	4 7
EAST, . . .		95,662½	26,788	13 10
TOTAL, . . .	214,328		63,092	8 0

APPENDIX No. 8.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS of Salted and Cured Fish imported into Ireland during the Year 1896.

[MEMO.—The following return cannot be taken to be complete. It represents such information only as the Inspectors have been able to obtain. For instance, it is well known that a large quantity of dried fish is imported into Belfast, but since 1st August, 1894, dried fish have been exempted from coasting regulations, so that no reliable data can now be obtained. A large quantity of cured fish is also imported in steamers carrying mixed cargoes, but particulars are not procurable.]

Port.	Herrings.			Cod.			Ling.			Haddock.			Hake.			Other Kinds.			Observations.	
	Bar- rels.	Bulk.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.		
		Tons.	Cwts.																	Qrs.
Belfast, .	2,696	-	-		3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	Herrings from Yarmouth, Iceland and Berwick; cod from Iceland; sardines from France.	
Coleraine,	4,839	-	-	-	12	6	-	7	6	-	1	16	-	-	4	-	60	13	-	From Scotland.
Cork, .	7,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dried fish, 1,881½ tons.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	It is known that 279 barrels of herrings came from Scotland, and 4,665 barrels from Norway, and that 216 tons of ling came from Scotland, and 148 tons from Norway.
Drogheda.	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	From Glasgow.
Dublin, .	3,351	119	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,016 barrels from England; 25 from Scotland; 455 from Boulogne; 1,855 from Stavanger; 62½ tons from Lerwick; 40 tons from Yarmouth, and 12 tons of Kippers from Stavanger; and 5½ tons from Scotland, landed at Wicklow. A large quantity of cured fish, other than that mentioned herein, reaches Dublin in mixed cargoes.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 9.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000 reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts Ireland Act, 1891), from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1896.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1896.	Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of persons to whom Loans Recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1896.	Amounts actually issued between 1st January, and 31st December, 1896.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	3	4	79 0 0	3	4	79 0 0	40 10 0
Clare,	8	11	54 0 0	5	8	31 0 0	23 0 0
Cork,	23	45	498 19 0	20	41	374 10 0	746 0 0
Donegal,	11	17	410 0 0	9	12	275 0 0	218 0 0
Down,	4	6	273 7 6	3	5	173 7 6	201 7 6
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	725 0 0
Galway,	37	39	1,807 7 10	33	35	1,502 7 10	1,622 0 0
Kerry,	3	3	45 0 0	2	2	15 0 0	509 0 0
Leitrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	1	1	120 0 0	1	1	120 0 0	120 0 0
Londonderry,	3	5	114 10 0	3	5	114 10 0	166 10 0
Louth,	7	7	136 8 4	7	7	136 8 4	136 8 4
Mayo,	30	30	209 0 0	22	22	152 0 0	155 0 0
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	3	5	38 0 0	3	5	38 0 0	16 0 0
Waterford,	4	9	66 13 6	3	8	28 0 0	28 0 0
Wexford,	8	8	198 0 0	6	6	69 0 0	75 0 0
Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	145	190	4,045 17 2	120	161	3,103 3 8	4,780 15 10

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

(NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS).

TABLE NO. 2.

STATEMENT by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the various transactions between 1st January, 1896, and 31st December, 1896, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 was set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

COUNTIES.	Balance on 31st December, 1895.		Cash received during year 1896.				Expenditure during year 1896.		Balance on 31st December, 1896.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Repayments on Loans.	Dividends on Stock.	Realised by sale of £2,900 2½ per cent. Consols.	Total.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans advanced in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,			30 6 0				40 10 0	3		
Clare,			75 17 1				23 0 0	4		
Cork,			512 12 3				715 0 0	21		
Donegal,			91 17 9				218 0 0	8		
Down,			95 3 10				201 7 6	5		
Dublin,			244 8 3				725 0 0	1		
Galway,			403 16 6				1,622 0 0	32		
Kerry,	16,000 0 0	1,115 9 2	104 8 10	426 5 0	2,210 0 6	6,104 5 3	509 0 0	2	14,000 0 0	1,323 9 6
Limerick,			65 14 6				120 0 0	1		
Londonderry,			93 16 0				166 10 0	6		
Louth,			23 12 5				136 8 4	7		
Mayo,			182 6 10				155 0 0	22		
Sligo,			162 4 11				16 0 0	2		
Waterford,			104 7 3				28 0 0	3		
Wexford,			36 12 0				75 0 0	6		
Wicklow,			120 6 2				—	—		
	16,000 0 0	1,115 9 2	2,352 10 7	426 5 0	2,210 0 6	6,104 5 3	4,780 15 10	123	14,000 0 0	1,323 9 6

APPENDIX No.

(NON-CONGESTED

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments to 31st December, 1896, together with the Balance

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS		
		To 31st December, 1895.	During the year 1896.	Total to 31st December, 1896.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	9	108 5 0	40 10 0	148 15 0
Clare,	33	245 0 0	28 0 0	268 0 0
Cork,	91	2,374 11 0	745 0 0	3,119 11 0
Donegal,	28	269 8 0	218 0 0	487 8 0
Down,	14	320 0 0	201 7 0	521 7 0
Dublin,	10	1,390 0 0	725 0 0	2,115 0 0
Galway,	112	1,325 9 6	1,622 0 0	2,947 9 6
Kerry,	28	422 14 0	609 0 0	931 14 0
Limerick,	8	489 19 4	120 0 0	609 19 4
Londonderry,	21	348 0 0	168 10 0	514 10 0
Louth,	10	40 14 0	136 8 4	177 2 4
Mayo,	137	931 0 0	155 0 0	1,086 0 0
Sligo,	37	613 4 0	18 0 0	629 4 0
Waterford,	35	609 0 0	28 0 0	537 0 0
Wexford,	20	165 0 0	75 0 0	240 0 0
Wicklow,	4	610 0 0	—	610 0 0
	597	10,062 4 10	4,780 16 10	14,843 0 8

Assets—Stock, £14,000; Cash, £1,323 9s. 5d.

9—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security, outstanding and the Amounts in Arrear.

ADVANCED,		Repayments to 31st December, 1896.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.	
Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 34 per cent. per annum.				No. of Loans.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
157 4 4	56 17 4	70 7 0	—	—	—
282 13 0	210 7 10	61 19 9	4	7 5 5	
3,403 14 4	1,614 7 0	1,735 16 8	7	23 10 8	
515 16 2	196 1 10	315 19 10	2	9 13 6	
657 17 9	200 6 1	357 11 8	—	—	
2,333 2 11	612 7 0	1,677 1 0	2	13 14 2	
3,192 4 4	815 3 8	2,358 0 2	8	8 11 6	
1,008 7 0	405 18 0	592 11 7	2	9 17 11	
680 3 4	218 8 6	455 5 10	2	6 9 0	
548 16 4	246 5 4	302 11 0	—	—	
187 19 4	54 2 7	133 16 0	—	—	
1,115 11 3	800 17 8	325 0 1	12	*10 4 6	
564 0 0	384 11 5	175 11 1	2	3 18 0	
577 19 8	363 1 11	167 18 6	5	†46 19 3	
254 2 6	140 6 10	110 5 2	2	3 10 6	
678 5 6	373 16 8	290 16 6	1	13 12 4	
16,937 17 0	6,782 19 8	9,144 11 4	49	160 6 9	

Outstanding on Loans, £9,256 10s. 7d.

* £1 4s. 0d. considered irrecoverable.

† £44 3s. 6d. considered irrecoverable.

APPENDIX No. 10.

ABSTRACT of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD consigned from the Irish Fisheries and sold in the undermentioned Nine places in England, from 1st January to 31st December, 1896.

	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London, . . .	7,556	7,701	16,010	5,992
Nottingham, . . .	3,102	4,018	5,312	3,119
Bradford, . . .	3,111	4,479	4,995	3,151
Manchester, . . .	12,259	10,333	10,733	5,555
Sheffield, . . .	4,800	3,717	5,921	4,013
Wolverhampton, . . .	2,770	4,010	7,057	3,117
Leeds, . . .	6,132	8,971	5,874	3,376
Liverpool, . . .	15,210	10,126	21,116	10,201
Birmingham, . . .	6,397	10,515	8,008	4,128
Total, 1896, . . .	61,343	72,880	91,026	43,162
" 1895, . . .	61,315	69,638	88,585	42,555
	28 (Increase.) (a)	3,242 (Increase.) (b)	2,441 (Increase.) (c)	597 (Increase.) (d)

(a) Average price in Liverpool, £6 5s. 0d. per box, or about 10d. per lb.

(b) Do. do. £0 15s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.

(c) Do. do. £1 10s. 0d. do. do.

(d) Do. do. £1 2s. 6d. do. do.

(a) Average price in London £0 1s. 6d. per lb.

(b) Do. do. £0 15s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.

(c) Do. do. £1 8s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.

(d) Do. do. £1 6s. 0d. per 2 cwt.

(a) Average price in Birmingham, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

(b) Do. do. 7s. to 11s. 6d. per box, and 9s. 2d. to 14s. 6d. per barrel.

(c) Do. do. £1 13s. 0d. to £1 17s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt.

(d) Do. do. 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1d. per stone.

APPENDIX No. 11.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DUBLIN BAY, (10th Oct., 1842.)	<p style="text-align: center;">ALL TRAWLING.</p> <p>Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.</p>
East Coast, (14th Feb., 1851.) (31st Dec., 1879.)	<p>Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Cranfield Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repealed, <i>see post</i>.)</p> <p>Repealing so much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of, St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point in the County of Louth; and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.</p>
DUNORUM BAY, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	<p>Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Craufield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.</p>
BELFAST LOUGH, (20th April, 1894.)	<p>Repealing and Rescinding the By-Law of 27th November, 1869, and enacting as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim), in a S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down). 2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down). 3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the Months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down). b. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down).

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof,	Nature of By-Law.
BELFAST LOUGH — <i>continued.</i>	4. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of Six o'clock in the Evening, and Six o'clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the Westward and Southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down).
INVER BAY, DONEGAL BAY, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.
DONEGAL BAY, (15th Nov., 1870.)	Repealing such part of the By-Law of 16th February, 1857, as prohibits Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay from a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, "Blind Rock," in the Townland of Drumacary, to the Northern Point of the Townland of Rosnowlough Lower, and from thence to Kildoney Point, in the Townland of Kildoney, and from thence to a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, Pointinchose, near Tynte Lodge, in the Townland of Tullaghan.
LACKEN BAY, (7th July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Trawling, in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilmummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County, at all times save during the months of June and July in each year.
GALWAY BAY, (9th Jan., 1854.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
GALWAY BAY, (11th Jan., 1894.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finavarra Point, in the County of Clare.
SEAS ADJACENT TO ARRAN ISLANDS. (1st Oct., 1896.)	Prohibiting Trawling during the months of March, April, and May, in each year, within the distance of two miles seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of Spring tides on the Coast of Inishmore, or North Arran Island; and also within the distance of half a mile seaward of an imaginary line drawn along the line of low water mark of Spring tides on the Coast of Inisheer, or South Arran Island, save and except on that portion of the Western and North Western Coasts of the said Inisheer, or South Arran Island, which extends from Tonfeehny Point to Ballyhee Point.
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosane.
BANTRY BAY, (4th June, 1894.)	Repealing and rescinding the By-Laws of 27th March, 1850, and 11th September, 1861, and enacting as follows:— 1. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay comprised within a straight line drawn from Crowdy Point, in the Townland of Bocarnagh, Parish of Kilcaskan, and Barony of Bear, to Carrigskye Rock, off the Townland of Arda-turrismore, in the Barony of Bantry, and from Carrigskye.

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date hereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BANTRY BAY — <i>continued.</i>	<p>Rock to Reenavanny Point in the Townland of Reenavanny, Parish of Kilmocomoge, and Barony of Bantry, on the north shore of Whiddy Island, and also inside or to the east of the Bar between Whiddy Island and the mainland.</p> <p>2. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:—</p> <p>a. A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point.</p> <p>b. A straight line from the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour), to the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands.</p> <p>3. The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited between sunset and sunrise in that part of Bantry Bay situated inside or to the North East of an imaginary line from Sheep's Head on the South, to Doonbeg Head on Bear Island, and continued by a line from the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands, to the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour).</p>
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1849.)	<p>1stly—Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; 2ndly, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all Boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; 3rdly, Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.</p>
COUNTY KERRY, (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island.) (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, save and except during the months of May and June, in each year, to use the method of Fishing known as Trawling in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-western extremity of Puffin Island.
KENMARE BAY, (7th June, 1894.)	<p>The method of Fishing known as Trawling is hereby prohibited in that part of Kenmare Bay, situated between the following imaginary lines, during the months of September, October, November, and December, in each year:—</p> <p>a. A straight line from the Western Point of Ross-dohan Island to the Western Point of the entrance to Kilmakilloge Harbour.</p> <p>b. A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove, on the opposite shore.</p>
COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD, (9th Sept., 1890.)	<p>STEAM TRAWLING ONLY.</p> <p>Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Wexford comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Crossfarnoge Point near Kilmore to the north point of the Island called North Saltee—and from the southern point of the said Island of North Saltee to the north point of the Island called South Saltee—and from the south point of the said Island of South Saltee to Coningmore Rock, and from said Coningmore Rock to Coningbeg Light Ship, and from said Coningbeg Light Ship to the Barrels Rock Light—and thence to Carnsore Point.</p>

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (19th Dec., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gaultier Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford. <i>Provided always that in the case of Steam Yachts, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for sale.</i>
COUNTY KERRY, . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island). (9th Sept., 1892.)	Prohibiting at all times, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-Western extremity of Puffin Island.
GALWAY BAY, (14th Dec., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the East of imaginary lines drawn from Hag's Head in the County of Clare, to Eeragh Island, at the North-Westerly point of Innishmore or North Arran Island, and thence to Golam Head in the County of Galway.
CLEGGAN BAY, (County Galway.) (24th July, 1895.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June in each year, Steam Trawling in Cleggan Bay, County of Galway, within or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the most Northerly part of Cleggan Point in the County of Galway, to Rocillaun Island, and thence in a South-easterly direction to the nearest point of the mainland of the County of Galway.
CLEW BAY, . (30th June, 1892.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, and April, in each year, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achilbeg in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kinnacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roosnagh Head in the County of Mayo.
BLACKSOD BAY, . (23rd July, 1896.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Blacksod Bay, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary straight lines drawn from Achill Head in the County of Mayo, to Turdevillaun, and thence through the group of Islands of which Duvillaunmore is the chief, to Blacksod Point on the Mullet, County of Mayo.
LACKEN BAY, (County of Mayo.) (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.
KILLALA BAY, (Counties of Mayo and Sligo.) (7th March, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel.
(2nd August, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Killala Bay lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the Coast Guard Station at Kilcummin in the County of Mayo, to the Coast Guard Station at Inniscrone in the County of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year, and the 1st day of May in the year following.

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DONEGAL BAY, (14th March, 1895.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting at all times Steam Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay lying inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Light House on St. John's Point, in the County of Donegal, to the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Mullaghmore, in the County of Sligo.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting during the months of January, February, September, October, November, and December in each year, Steam Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay lying inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Watch House at the Coast Guard Station at Teelin, in the County of Donegal, to the Western point of the Island of Inishmurray, and thence to Streedagh Point in the County of Sligo.</p>
SHEEPHAVEN BAY (County of Donegal). (3rd April, 1891.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooney Point, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel.
(2nd July, 1894.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Breeghy Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooney Point, both in the County of Donegal.
COASTS OF ANTRIM, LONDON- DERRY & DONEGAL. (5th August, 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramore Head at the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim in a westerly direction to a place called Warren Point on the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Greencastle.
COAST OF COUNTY DOWN, (10th Sept., 1896.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling within the distance of three miles seaward of an imaginary straight line drawn from St. John's Point to Ringfad Point, and thence to Pheunick Point; and of a line drawn thence along the line of low water mark of Spring tides to the Northernmost point of Gun's Island, all in the County of Down.
<p style="text-align: center;">TRAMMEL NETS.</p> <p>DUBLIN BAY, (23rd Feb., 1895.)</p>	
	<p>First.—Permitting to use between sunrise and sunset, Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of the Bay of Dublin, within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line from the Baily Light House at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the Rocks called the Mugglins; thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, to Sorrento Point.</p>
	<p>Second.—Prohibiting the use of any Trammel Net in any part of the Bay of Dublin, within or to the Westward of the limit described in the foregoing either between sunset and sunrise, or between sunrise and sunset, of a greater depth than six feet, measured from the foot rope to the cork rope, when the Net is mounted ready for fishing.</p>

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DUNGARVAN BAY, (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
INVER BAY, . . . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.
KENMARE RIVER ESTUARY, . (31st Dec., 1864.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
OLD HEAD and FLAT HEAD, KINSALE. (1st April, 1887.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the southward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 250 yards of any boat which at time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in line fishing.
BANTRY BAY, (27th August, 1887.)	Permitting use of Trammel Nets in Bantry Bay, County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.
BALLYCOTTIN BAY, (16th February, 1897.)	Repealing By-law of 13th April, 1889, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in that part of Ballycotton Bay outside an imaginary line drawn one-quarter of a mile from and parallel to low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides, and inside an imaginary line drawn from Knockadoon Head to the Lighthouse on Ballycotton Island, and thence to Ballycotton Pier, between sunrise and sunset.

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	<p style="text-align: center;">GENERAL.</p> <p>Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:—</p> <p>First.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than Three and One-half Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Annagassan River, both in the County Louth.</p> <p>Second.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Meshes, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Meath, and Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth.</p> <p>Third.—The use of nets, commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, is hereby prohibited during the <i>Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout</i>, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.</p>
<p>DUNDALK DISTRICT, STRANGFORD LOUGH. (1st Dec., 1873.)</p>	<p>Prohibiting use of Poke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Lough Strangford, from Mullog Point on the west to Ballyquintin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.</p>
<p>BELFAST LOUGH, (25th Sept., 1893.)</p>	<p>Prohibiting to use for the capture of Fish in Belfast Lough, Nets of the description commonly called and known as Poke Nets.</p>
<p>SEA COAST between Inishowen Head, CO. DONEGAL, and Macgilligan Point, CO. LONDONDERRY (including Lough Foyle.) (19th August, 1895.)</p>	<p>First.—Prohibiting the use of nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), and in all tidal parts of Rivers flowing into the Sea between said points; but this By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal draft nets for the capture of Salmon.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting to have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish on that part of the Coast between Inishowen Head, County Donegal, and Macgilligan Point, County Londonderry (including Lough Foyle), or in the tidal portions of any Rivers flowing into the Sea between those points, or in any part of the Sea</p>

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SEA COAST— <i>continued.</i>	between said points, any Draw or Wade Net or any other description of Draft Net, save and except legal Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon during the period in which it is now legal to have such draft nets for the capture of Salmon, on board any boat in that part of the Sea Coast above mentioned.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DONEGAL, (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull.
SEA COAST (between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head), COUNTY DONEGAL, (2nd September, 1886.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast.</p> <p>Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.</p>
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL, (29th January, 1889.)	<p>Firstly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Donegal, between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year; <i>provided always</i> that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets, having meshes of at least one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to exercise the same exists.</p> <p>Secondly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.</p>
DONEGAL BAY, (21st April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal

APPENDIX NO. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DONEGAL BAY— <i>continued.</i>	inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
FERTA OR VALENTIA RIVER AND ESTUARY. (19th Dec., 1896.)	Prohibiting to use any net for the capture of Coarse Fish (that is, Fish not Salmon and Trout), in the Ferta or Valentia River, and also in that part of the Estuary of the said Ferta or Valentia River within or to the Northeast of an imaginary straight line drawn from Laght Point across the Estuary at right angles with the main current of the stream, during the Weekly Close Season for Salmon and Trout, and also during the Annual Close Season as now fixed, or may hereafter be fixed, as that in which the capture of Salmon and Trout by Nets is prohibited in said River, and in said part of said Estuary.
ESTUARY OF THE RIVERS MAINE, LAUNE, CARAGH, AND BEHY. (19th Dec., 1896.)	<p>1. Prohibiting to use for the capture of fish in the common Estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, any Net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" Net, the meshes of which shall be more than two and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round (such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).</p> <p>2. Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, in or on the Banks of the said common Estuary of the Rivers Maine, Laune, Caragh, and Behy or Rossbehy, or in or on any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in said common Estuary, any Net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" Net, the meshes of which shall be more than two and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or eleven inches in the round (such measurements to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).</p>
BALLINSKELLIGS BAY, . (7th October, 1894.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
COURTMACSHERRY BAY, (30th June, 1896.),	Prohibiting to use any Net, save Nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon and Trout, and save also Sprat Nets, and Draft Nets for Herrings, in that part of Courtmacsherry Bay, inside or to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Coolmain Point to Land Point, both in the County of Cork.
RIVER BANDON, . (5th Feb., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use any Sprat Net in that part of the River Bandon, situated above the Western or Iron Bridge at Kin sale.
Do., (6th Feb., 1897.)	Prohibiting to use any Sprat Net during the annual and weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Bandon, inside the defined mouth thereof, in which the use of Sprat Nets is not otherwise prohibited.
<p style="text-align: center;">OYSTERS.</p> <p>SOUTH-EAST COAST OF IRELAND, from WICKLOW HEAD to CARNSORE POINT. (1st Sept., 1898.)</p>	
The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.	

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.—con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<p>COASTS OF DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WEXFORD. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.</p>	<p>Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.</p>
<p>DUBLIN BAY, (16th March, 1886.)</p>	<p>Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlances, Parish of Clontarf, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.</p>
<p>Do.</p>	<p>Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.</p>
<p>SOUTH-EAST COAST, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point. (30th Oct., 1880.)</p>	<p>All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>WEXFORD COAST, (8th April, 1862.)</p>	<p>First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
CORK HARBOUR, . (29th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
KINSALE HARBOUR and BANDON RIVER. (22nd August, 1872.)	<p>All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH MAHON, Co. CORK, . (7th January, 1887.)	<p>Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigrean Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.</p>
TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Tralee Bay, or off from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 11—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<p>TRALEE BAY, (29th Feb., 1876.)</p>	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>RIVER SHANNON, &c., (29th Feb., 1876.)</p>	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX No. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY, (13th August, 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.
GALWAY BAY, (8th Nov., 1877.)	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS. (16th May, 1892.)	<p>First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—No Boat, in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, have on Board any dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS—<i>continued.</i>	<p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in said Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take, from any Rock, Strand, or Shore, of Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending, in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY, (19th Nov., 1860.)</p> <p>Season altered so far as BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS are concerned, making Close Season 1st May to 1st Sept. (See post for By-laws relating to these places.)</p>	<p>First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
<p>BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April, 1882.)</p>	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 11.—*continued*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES of IRELAND.*—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<p>BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS. (25th Nov., 1882.)</p>	<p>Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 19th day of November, 1860, so far as they relate to Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof—</p> <p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such Fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
<p>SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (19th July, 1884.)</p>	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.</p>
<p>SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (29th April, 1876.)</p>	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster</p>

APPENDIX NO. 11. — *continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-law.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS— <i>con.</i>	<p>of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat on which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1876.)	<p>First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 11.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES* of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-law.
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c., (25th Oct., 1878.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough Foyle by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, or transfer, purchase receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH, (13th Nov., 1877.)	<p>The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH, (31st Dec., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough by</p>

APPENDIX NO. II.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.*—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-law
STRANGFORD LOUGH— <i>con.</i>	<p>any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (21st June, 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.</p>
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (20th Oct., 1881.)	<p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>

APPENDIX NO. II.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the *Sea and Oyster FISHERIES OF IRELAND.*—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Laws.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (15th Aug., 1893.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of November in each year, both the said days inclusive.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH, . (25th Jan., 1894.)	<p>Permitting to take, or have in possession, American, Portuguese, and Dutch Oysters, in Carlingford Lough, between the Counties of Louth and Down, by any person possessed of, or interested in, any Oyster Fishery in said Lough, during part of the Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough, viz.,—from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, and from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November, in each year, all said days inclusive.</p> <p>Revoking Order dated the 5th day of May, 1885, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Ballintekin Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballintekin, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p> <p>Also revoking Order dated 17th day of July, 1890, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American, or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Mullateo, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 12

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim.</i>				
1862. 3rd March,	James Walker,	Belfast Lough,	137	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Clare.</i>				
1862. 14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	Clonderlaw Bay,	112	16th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June,	Colonel Crofton M. Vandeleur,	Poulnasherry Bay,	190	3rd June, 1896.
1867. 16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	River Shannon,	30	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1849. 24th February,	R. T. Evanson,	Dunmanus Bay	19	21st November, 1885.
1856. 30th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven,	45	25th October, 1887.
1857. 27th August,	Thomas Eccles,	Glengarriffe Harbour	9	21st October, 1876.
1860. 4th October,	M. C. Cramer,	Oyster Haven,	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October,	Ebenezer Pike,	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1887.
1864. 31st October,	R. T. Atkins,	Lough Hyne,	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December,	W. FitzJames Barry,	Glandore Harbour,	68	18th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December,	T. M'Carthy Collins,	Roaringwater Bay,	75	20th August, 1887.

1867. 10th July, .	M. J. C. Longfield, .	Roaringwater Bay, .	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July, .	H. H. Townsend, .	Skull Harbour, .	230	29th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February, .	Richard Lyons, .	Midleton River, .	15	23th October, 1887.
1868. 13th March, .	Stephen Brown, .	Dunmanus Bay, .	9	31st October, 1885.
1869. 13th February, .	Earl of Bantry, .	Adrigole Harbour, .	18	9th March, 1878.
1869. 13th February, .	Earl of Bantry, .	Glengariffe Harbour, .	60	26th October, 1887.
1869. 15th March, .	John Warren Payne, .	Bantry Bay, .	51	19th October, 1876.
1869. 14th June, .	Mrs. Catherine Bourne, .	Courtmacsherry Bay, .	60	20th August, 1887.
1871. 22nd March, .	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy, .	Bear Haven, .	122	15th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June, .	Earl of Bandon, .	Dunmanus Bay, .	132	31st October, 1885.
1872. 14th October, .	Samuel Richard Townsend, .	Rincolisky Harbour and Roaring- water Bay, .	240	7th February, 1891.
1873. 6th March, .	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield, .	Cork Harbour, .	22	27th October, 1887.
1874. 29th January, .	Sir H. W. Beecher, .	Lough Hyne, .	30	1st February, 1886.
1881. 16th March, .	John Arundel, .	Schull Harbour, .	31	19th March, 1891.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1853. 22nd September, .	John O. Woodhouse, .	Mulroy Bay, .	63	30th October, 1889.
1867. 10th July, .	Rev. Nicholas C. Martin, .	Trawbreaga Bay, .	90	23rd December, 1890.
1868. 31st January, .	William Hart, .	Lough Swilly, .	790	16th February, 1880.
1871. 15th July, .	Sir James Stewart, Bart., .	Do., .	106	14th March, 1890.
1877. 31st March, .	Alex. J. R. Stewart, .	Sheephaven, .	143	30th June, 1890.
1878. 30th November, .	Jane Moore Doherty, .	Lough Foyle, .	31	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 9th October, .	Marquis of Downshire, .	Dundrum Bay, .	32	4th June, 1889.
1874. 14th September, .	Samuel Murland, .	Strangford Lough, .	15	5th August, 1890.
1890. 21st October, .	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, .	Do., .	425	6th July, 1896.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.—*continued.*

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1867. 10th July, .	Richard D. Kane, .	Howth Strand, .	36	19th October, 1889.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1858. 15th February,	Rev. Anthony Magee,	Sellerna and Cleggan Bays, and Streamstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1890.
1858. 15th February,	Alexander Clendining Lambert,	Killary Harbour,	114	28th November, 1889.
1860. 11th May,	Edward Browne,	Ballinakill Harbour,	223	25th November, 1889.
1861. 10th January,	William Forbes,	Meenwish Bay, .	225	30th November, 1889.
1864. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Athy,	Galway Bay,	100	29th March, 1876.
1864. 31st October,	P. M. Lynch, . . .	Do., . . .	320	26th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December,	T. Young Prior,	Ballinakill Harbour,	90	16th June, 1876.
1864. 31st December,	C. P. Archer,	Do., . . .	48	15th January, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Captain Acheson, .	Do., . . .	18	10th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Robert M'Keown, . . .	Killary Bay,	61	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	26th January, 1872.
1867. 10th July, .	Christopher T. Redington, .	Do., . . .	650	29th March, 1876.
1867. 24th July, .	Francis J. Graham,	Barnaderg Bay, .	90	5th December, 1889.

1869. 4th March, .	John P. Nolan, .	Ard Bay, .	290	15th January, 1890.
1873. 31st December, .	Gillman Browne, .	Ballinakill Bay, .	73	25th November, 1889.
1874. 10th April, .	Rev. R. Gibbings, D.D., .	Kingstown Bay, .	133	25th November, 1889.
1876. 28th December	Edmond O'Flaherty, .	Canus Bay, .	187	26th November, 1889
1878. 30th October, .	Mitchell Henry, .	Ballinakill Harbour, .	390	Dropped — new licence granted on 9th Nov., 1893 (No. 171).
1881. 2nd December, .	Cecily Casson, .	Ballinakill Harbour, .	24	25th November, 1889.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1848. 9th June, .	F. H. Downing, .	Kenmare Estuary, .	3	2nd June, 1893.
1860. 3rd February, .	Knight of Kerry, .	Valencia Harbour, .	78	8th March, 1878.
1865. 12th May, .	Lord Baron Ventry, .	Dingle Harbour, .	130	12th November, 1890.
1867. 10th July, .	Thomas Sandes, .	River Shannon, .	780	28th October, 1876.
1869. 13th February, .	Henry Herbert, .	Kenmare Bay, .	20	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March, .	Earl of Bantry, .	Ardgroom Harbour, .	240	16th December, 1876.
1878. 30th November, .	Samuel T. Heard, .	Kenmare Estuary, .	82	2nd June, 1893.
1879. 31st January, .	William Creagh Hickie, .	River Shannon, .	316	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Londonderry.</i>				
1876. 6th July, .	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Corscaden, B. M'Corkell, John Munn, S. M. Alexander, .	Lough Foyle, .	3,270	22nd July, 1890.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July, .	Arthur Hamill, .	Carlingford Lough, .	144	11th June, 1888.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—*continued.*

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1846. 5th November,	W. H. Carter,	Trawmore Bay,	19	24th October, 1887.
1854. 5th November,	Hon. David Plunket.	Killary Harbour,	288	27th November, 1889.
1855. 18th July,	John Richards,	Blacksod Bay,	90	19th October, 1887.
1860. 3rd February,	William Houston,	Killary Harbour,	43	20th March, 1890.
1860. 13th February,	William M'Cormick,	Achill Sound,	149	19th October, 1889.
1860. 14th November,	William Pike,	Do.,	1,676	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May,	George Clive,	Do.,	489	30th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June,	A. W. Wyndham,	Newport Bay,	80	30th December, 1889.
1864. 30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay,	97	3rd October, 1895.
1864. 31st December,	Col. F. A. Knox Gore,	Killala Bay,	375	4th June, 1896.
1865. 13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	190	28th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November	Law Life Assurance Society,	Do.,	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do.,	25	16th September, 1889.
1865. 1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale,	Shores of Achill Island, off Buncurry.	125	31st May, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	26	9th October, 1876.
1866. 20th April,	Do.,	Do.,	270	9th October, 1876.
1866. 21st April,	Miss Anne J. Fowler,	Blacksod Bay,	11	26th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July,	Elizabeth Atkinson,	Broadhaven Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1867. 10th July,	Townshend Kirkwood,	Salween Harbour,	17	9th April, 1889.
1869. 14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	19th October, 1876.
1872. 25th May,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	308	25th November, 1889.

1872. 3rd July,	James Rowan,	Blacksod Bay,	43	29th April, 1881.
1872. 16th December,	William O. McCormick,	Rathfrán Bay,	95	16th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blacksod Bay,	81	20th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay,	26	24th May, 1878.
1875. 5th July,	Thomas Shaen Carter,	Trawmore Bay,	502	24th October, 1887.
*1875. 16th August,	John Kendall,	Clew Bay,	44	6th May, 1896.
1875. 9th December,	Denis Bingham,	Blacksod Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1876. 27th December,	Francis Bournes,	Elly Harbour,	83	26th October, 1887.
1878. 29th October,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	1,676	25th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October,	Daniel Conway,	Bellacragher Bay,	2	21st July, 1880.
1881. 14th May,	C. S. S. Dickens,	Achill Sound,	93	19th October, 1889.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1869. 14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31	15th January, 1890.
1869. 10th September,	Herbert W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20	3rd June, 1896.
1871. 24th April,	Edward Parke,	Milk Haven,	22	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April,	Martin Cunnawn,	Do.,	2	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April,	Michael Cunnawn,	Do.,	2	31st October, 1885.
1873. 3rd March,	Isabella L. Eccles,	Do.,	29	31st October, 1885.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1862. 6th March,	Edmund Power,	Tramore Bay,	270	19th October, 1889.
1864. 2nd February,	Earl Fortescue,	Do.,	83	30th October, 1889.
1864. 11th November,	John R. Dower,	Dungarvan Harbour,	27	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 11th November,	Arthur Boate,	Do.,	65	16th September, 1889.
1874. 27th October,	John Kendall,	Dungarvan Bay,	240	16th September, 1889.
<i>County Wexford.</i>				
1866. 20th April,	William Dargan,	Wexford Harbour,	70	12th December, 1889.
1878. 7th January,	Thomas J. Hutchinson,	Duncormick Estuary,	11	14th December, 1889.

* Cancelled and regranted to Wm. Casey by licence No. 173.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Wicklow.				
143	31st August, 1876, .	Henry Pomeroy Truell.	Henry Pomeroy Truell.	Clonmannon Lough.
County Cork.				
75	15th July, 1867, .	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury.	J. O'Leary.	Lough Mahon, .
77	Do.,	John Smyth.	John J. Smyth, .	Midleton River, .
79	16th July, 1867, .	Thomas Hicks.	Rev. T. V. Hicks, .	Roaringwater Bay, .
105	27th March, 1871, .	Thomas Hicks	Do.,	Roaringwater Bay, .
124	6th March, 1873, .	Thomas Hicks,	Do.,	Roaringwater Bay, .
145	27th December, 1876, .	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W.W. Newenham.	Owenboy River, .
106	17th March, 1890, .	Richard Johnson. William	Richard Johnson. William	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island).
173	7th July, 1895, .	The Eccles Glengariff Hotel Company, (Limited.)	The Eccles Glengariff Hotel Company (Limited.)	Glengariff Harbour, .
County Kerry.				
5	5th February, 1851, .	John Mahony,	Robert M'Clure,	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do.,	Rev. Denis Mahony,	R. J. Mahony,	Do.,
60	30th December, 1865, .	Richard Mahony,	Sir J. C. R. Colomb, .	Kenmare Estuary, .
78	15th July, 1867, .	Stephen E. Collis,	Stephen E. Collis,	River Shannon, .
81	11th February, 1868, .	Charles Sandes,	Charles Sandes,	Do.,
91	11th March, 1869, .	Richard J. Mahony,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay, .
92*	Do.,	Sir John C. R. Colomb,	Sir John C. R. Colomb	Do.,
125	14th June, 1873, .	Robert M'Cowen,	Robert M'Cowen,	Barrow Harbour, .
155	30th November, 1878, .	Samuel T. Heard,	S. T. Heard,	Kenmare Bay, .
158	6th October, 1879, .	Charles Sandes,	Charles Sandes.	River Shannon,
162	17th November, 1882, .	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,

* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1895.

No. 13.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1896.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Wicklow.			
143	A. R. P. 62 1 30	Acres. —	Nothing done.
County Cork.			
75	70 0 0	20	Bed is stocked—150,000 oysters laid down—30,000 taken up. There was a very poor demand for oysters during the season. There was a slight fall of spat.
77	10 2 0	5	Bed unstocked, with the exception of some oysters in deep water. Some oysters stolen. Some spat observed, but it did not develop.
79	45 0 0	45	Nothing done on these beds, which have proved a failure owing to the strong currents of Roaringwater Bay and the depredations of star-fish.
105	30 0 0	—	
124	115 0 30	—	
145	A30 1 2	21	The beds are in a good state—6,000 Brittany oysters laid down. There was a fall of spat.
168	B38 2 19	24	
173	0 1 0	—	Nothing done.
County Kerry.			
3	165 2 0	110	100,000 French (Arcachon) oysters laid down—only a few hundreds taken up. Very little fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Bed cleaned. Not much fall of spat.
50	30 0 0	1	Bed in fair condition, picked and cleaned. No oysters sold—used for home consumption. A small fall of spat observed. Foreign oysters have not succeeded.
78	212 0 0	—	No report received.
84	68 0 0	15-20	Do.
91	46 0 0	8	Nothing done except protecting bed.
92	195 0 0		Beds in fair condition, picked and cleaned. No oysters sold—used for home consumption.
125	84 1 26	10	Beds in good condition, and thoroughly cleared of seaweed. About 44,000 native and 2,000 Portuguese oysters laid down. The latter were not very healthy, and having arrived in a bad condition scarcely one-fourth of them lived. About 20,000 oysters sold—price £80.
156	117 3 35	—	There was a small fall of spat. No oysters taken up. Beds let alone to see if they will restock themselves.
158	217 0 23	—	No report received.
162	40 2 27	—	Do.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Galway.				
12	15th November, 1851, .	J. K. Boswell, .	Geo. Nevill, .	Ballyconneely Bay, .
15	21st August, 1856, .	William Foreman, .	Thomas Corless, .	Ardbear Bay, .
19	3rd February, 1860, .	Rev. R. H. Wall, .	Do., .	Mannin and Ardbear Bays, .
33	6th April, 1864, .	Lord Wallscourt, .	Lord Wallscourt, .	Galway Bay, .
37	31st October, 1864, .	John Kendal, .	Thomas Corless, .	Ardbear and Mannin Bays, .
48	31st December, 1864, .	P. Macanley, .	Lorenzo Henry, .	Ballinakill and Barnadorg Bays, .
114	26th December, 1871, .	Colin Hugh Thomson, .	Colin Hugh Thomson, .	Killary Bay, .
115	9th February, 1872, .	W. and J. St. George, .	W. and J. St. George, .	Galway Bay, .
149	30th June, 1877, .	Lord Wallscourt, .	Lord Wallscourt, .	Do., .
170	9th June, 1892, .	Thomas Nilan (jun.), .	Thomas Nilan (jun.), .	Galway Bay, .
171	9th November, 1893, .	John MacSheehy, .	John MacSheehy, .	Ballynakill Harbour, .
County Mayo.				
8	17th November, 1852, .	John C. Garvey, .	F. C. Garvey, .	Clew Bay, .
139	28th December, 1876, .	Martin J. Fegan, .	Mrs. Mary M'Hale, .	Clew Bay, .
140	19th January, 1876, .	Michael Moran, .	—	Do., .
141	28th December, 1876, .	Francis Mulholland, .	Francis Mulholland, .	Do., .
144	14th September, 1876, .	Maria Russell, .	Thomas Russell, .	Do., .
168	11th December 1891, .	John Curran, .	John Curran, .	Do., .
*172	6th May, 1896, .	William Casey, .	William Casey, .	Do., .
174	29th January, 1897, .	Major William Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore, .	Major William Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore, .	Killala Bay, .
175	29th December, 1896, .	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully, .	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully, .	Bunacurry, Achill Island, .
County Sligo.				
7	17th November, 1852, .	Thomas White, .	Percy H. Russ, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
49	13th April 1895, .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth bart, .	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, .	Drumcliffe Bay, .

* Licence No. 138, dated 16th August, 1876, to John Kendal, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

No. 13.—*continued.*

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1896—*con.*

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
County Galway.			
12	233 0 0	23	No oysters taken up or laid down. Bed to be used for breeding purposes.
15	90 2 0	2	No Report.
19	348 0 0	160	No Report.
33	1,770 0 0	100	Bed very clean, but a few acres have filled up with mussels. Was dredged and cleaned all the winter. About 120,000 Clarinbridge oysters laid down. Over 30,000 sold for about £200. Very little fall of spat.
37	236 0 0	10	No Report.
46	150 0 0	150	Beds in good condition. Nothing done since last report.
114	201 2 0	50	Bed cleaned. About 5,000 oysters taken up. None laid down. Very bad fall of spat.
115	810 0 0	50	Beds in good condition. 16,000 native oysters laid down. 8,000 taken off and sold, value, £35 10s. Very little fall of spat.
149	153 3 8	—	Included in No. 33.
170	502 3 3	—	Bed in very good condition, cleaned and cultivated. 300,000 native oysters laid down. 150,000 taken up and sold. Price from £5 to £6 per thousand. Large fall of spat.
171	390 3 0	—	No report.
County Mayo.			
8	108 3 33	4	Beds fairly clean, have been dredged and oysters removed to best parts. No oysters taken up. A fair stock of French oysters down for 4 or 5 years. Small fall of spat.
139	12 3 9	10	No report received.
140	3 2 2	3	Do.
141	12 1 20	8	Beds in good condition. About 11,000 native oysters laid down. About 2,000 taken up, value about £10. No fall of spat. Many oysters found opened on bed. Difficult to sell owing to small prices.
144	4 1 10	4	Bed in good condition and improving. 3,000 native oysters laid down. £5 worth taken off and sold. Good fall of spat.
168	34 1 29	—	6,000 taken up and sold. Value £21. Bed not suitable for cultivation owing to drifting sand.
172	44 0 37	10	Beds in good condition. Slight fall of spat. None sold.
174	375 0 0	—	—
175	125 0 0	—	—
County Sligo.			
7	132 1 26	10	No report received.
49	148 3 0	40	20,000 French (Arcachon) oysters laid down, which succeeded fairly well. No oysters taken up. No fall of spat observed. Beds still liable to drift sand.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
County Sligo—con.				
59	1st December, 1865, .	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,
68	15th June, 1867, . .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .
86	13th March, 1868, . .	Col. Edward Cooper,	Col. Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay, .
99	10th September, 1869, .	Owen Wynne, .	J. M. Drysdale, The United Kingdom Oyster Syndicate (Ltd.)	Sligo Bay, . . .
100	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., . . .
101	12th March, 1870, . .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
102	22nd April, 1871, . .	Agnes M. Nicholson,	J. H. Rowe, .	Sligo Bay, . . .
121	24th February, 1873, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
135	27th January, 1875, .	St. Geo. Jones Martin,	James D. Robinson, .	Sligo Estuary or Bay,
163	14th June, 1881, . .	Percy Harding Russ,	J. B. Browne, .	Ballisodare Bay .
164	14th August, 1885, . .	William Cochrane, .	Vernon Cochrane, .	Do., . . .
169	22nd December, 1891, .	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Do., . . .
County Donegal.				
110	27th July, 1871, . .	F. Mansfield, . .	J. M. Drysdale, The United Kingdom Oyster Syndicate (Ltd.)	Lough Swilly, .
133	15th October, 1874, .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . . .
County Louth.				
10	1st July, 1854, .	Burton Bindon, .	C. O. Woodhouse,	Carlingford Lough, .
67	1st December, 1865, .	John Obins Woodhouse,	Musson & Co., .	Do., . .
65	4th June, 1866, . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .
67	10th September, 1869, .	Lord Clermont, .	C. O. Woodhouse,	Do., . .

No. 13.—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1896—con.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
			County Sligo—con.
59	51 0 0	20	Worked with beds Nos. 101 and 121.
66	87 0 0	10	Nothing done.
86	190 0 0	10	Beds in very good condition, having been cleaned; 16,000 oysters were taken up and sold for £36, and 20,000 American oysters laid down. American East River "crown" oysters thrive well, but many die in transit and on beds. The local demand for oysters was not so great as in 1894, probably on account of the typhoid fever scare. No fall of spat.
99	77 0 0	3	Bed dredged and attended to. About 25,000 oysters sold—value £70. Moderate fall of spat. Dutch oysters laid down in 1894 have not done well.
109	53 0 0	20	Worked with No. 99.
101	13 2 0	2	Worked with Nos. 59 and 121.
102	52 2 10	25	Bed clean. A great quantity of shells put out on good ground. There was a great fall of spat. No oysters taken off.
121	111 0 20	9	Bed cleaned. About 6,000 oysters sold at 11s. to 15s. per hundred 12,000 French oysters laid down. Small fall of spat observed. Foreign oysters of good size have done well, but those imported too young or too small have not grown well, and many have died.
135	77 1 33	35	Bed in very good condition—a fair stock of young and breeding oysters. Bed has been carefully protected. A large fall of spat. No oysters sold—none laid down.
163	130 2 21½	14	Bed kept clean, and watched by three men. Only a small quantity sold, and only a few Irish oysters laid down. Excellent fall of spat. The foreign oysters did not improve much.
164	41 1 0	—	Nothing done.
169	100 3 0	—	4,400 French and 10,000 Portuguese oysters laid down. About 100 taken up for owner's use. No fall of spat observed.
			County Donegal.
110	25 1 0	10	Bed attended to. No fall of spat. Dutch oysters laid down in 1894 have grown well. No oysters taken up.
133	12 2 0		Worked with No. 110.
			County Louth.
10	51 3 10	—	No Report.
57	64 0 0	50	Same as 65.
65	96 0 0		1,700 barrels (average 1,000 to 1,200) of American oysters planted. They are doing very well. 1,584,000 taken off and sold—value £2,688. No fall of spat. American oysters do well on the beds if the weather is suitable at time of exportation.
97	54 0 0	—	No Report.

APPENDIX NO. 14.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SALMON AND TROUT.	
Dublin District.	
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.
Broad Meadow Water and Swords River. (23th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Whole District, (28th Aug., 1893.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the District.
Wexford District.	
River Slaney, (25th March, 1854.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferrycarrig Bridge and Enniscorthy.
River Slaney, (28th Dec., 1893.)	Repealing so much of the By-Law dated 12th October, 1882, as permitted the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot, in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and in lieu thereof permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (or Six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the said River Slaney, and its Tributaries, during the Open Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout.
River Slaney and Tributaries, (30th April, 1894.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon and Trout, save a Net duly licensed in that behalf, in that part of the River Slaney, situate between Wexford Bridge and Ferrycarrig Bridge, and the Tributaries falling into that portion of the said River Slaney.

APPENDIX No. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Wexford District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Sources. (13th Dec., 1868.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the sources of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.
Derry Water and River Derry, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Green-island, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Potter River, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Owenavorrhagh River, (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Inch River, (31st Oct., 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Waterford District.	
Bossborough Domesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Domesne of Bossborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Corroock River, (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
River Suir, (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonmel.

APPENDIX No. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, conjoined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 13th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, above a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmoken Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
Tidal Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke haul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Rivers Barrow, Burren, and Anner. (19th Jan., 1890.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibiting, 1stly. To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow between Athy Bridge and the Weir at Bagenalstown, in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Burren or its Tributaries, in the County of Carlow, any night line for the capture of fish of any kind. 2ndly. To shoot, or snare, or grope for, fish in that part of the River Barrow aforesaid, or in the said River Burren. 3rdly. To grope for, or snare, fish in the River Anner, in the County of Tipperary.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (6th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any draft or seine net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank.

APPENDIX NO. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (30th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the Head or Upstream end of the Piers or Walls of the Canal or Navigation Basin at Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the Tail or down Stream end of said Piers or Walls.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters). (11th Feb., 1896.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net of greater length than Forty yards in that part of the tidal waters of the River Suir and Tributaries situated between an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said River Suir from the mouth of the Stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, to the opposite bank, and the Wooden Bridge at Fiddown.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined (part of). (30th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, County Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the Spit of Passage.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (2nd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, save landing Nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cot, Carragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.
River Barrow. (23th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Navigation Weir known as St. Mullin's Weir, and an imaginary line drawn across said River at the Mill known as St. Mullin's Mill, about one mile below St. Mullin's Weir, in the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.
River Barrow, (22nd June, 1896.)	Prohibiting to use in that part of the River Barrow and its tributaries above Athy Bridge, any Night Line for the capture of fish of any kind.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between a line drawn across the River at St. Mullin's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown in the County of Wexford, and also below or Seaward of an imaginary line drawn across said Rivers at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—continued.	
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (3rd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, of greater length than 120 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carricklaney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown, in the County of Wexford, and an imaginary line drawn across the River at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Lismore District.	
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Black- water, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows: - First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.
Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Black- water, &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
River Blackwater, (14th March, 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Strancally and Newport East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Coolbagh and Ballynaclash on the East, all in the County of Waterford.
Whole District, (14th Dec., 1881.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Lismore District—continued.	
Whole District, (8th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyster, Strukehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
River Blackwater, (7th January, 1888.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clondulane on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
River Blackwater and Tributaries. (30th June, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 170 yards.
River Blackwater, part of, (25th Jan., 1897).	Prohibiting to use, at any time, any Net (except a Landing Net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with Rod and Line), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the River Blackwater in the Lismore District, situated between the straight line defining the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh water portions of said River and the Bridge at Lismore.
Cork District.	
Tidal Waters, (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strukehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Tidal Waters, (17th January, 1883.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Black-rock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Friar's Weir.
River Lee, (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clarke's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the millraces and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
River Lee and Rivers running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.
Ditto, (26th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Ditto, (17th Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East to the Mainland on the West.
River Lee, (29th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cot, or Curragh in that part of River seaward of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channels between the slip at Danzey Bridge opposite Keyser's Mill, leading to Crosse's Green and St. Fin Barr's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.	
Cork Division of the Cork District. (29th Jan., 1897).	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the No. 5, or Cork District, situated inside or to the Northward of a straight line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the east to the Mainland on the west, all in the County of Cork, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said portions of said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokhaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
Argideen River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argideen River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Bandon River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Stookeen Point in an easterly direction to Preghane Point.
Bandon River, (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Townland of Rockhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shippool, on the east.
Bandon River, (12th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokhaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankford on the east to Clifflort on the west.
Bandon and Argideen Rivers, (12th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandon and Argideen Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokhaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Bandon River, (1st Feb., 1892.)	Repealing the By-Law of the 9th day of July, 1885, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Bandon, or its Tributaries above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's Course, from the Stream on the Eastside of said River dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockrae.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued*.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Fresh Waters.) (25th July, 1893.)	<p>Cork District—continued.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such river. 2. Prohibiting to throw stones or other missiles, or substances, into any river in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish close into the banks of such river. 3. Prohibiting in any other similar manner to wilfully drive or scare fish in the Upper or Fresh Waters of any river in the said Bandon Division.
River Ilan and Baltimore Bay, (27th Sept., 1878.)	<p>Skibbereen District.</p> <p>Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Baltimore Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Ilan in the County of Cork, situated inside or to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnamore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farranacoush (Sherkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoon (Sherkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Baltimore (on the mainland).</p>
River Ilan, (13th June, 1879.)	<p>Repealing Bye-Law, dated the Twenty-eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, which permitted the use of Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the River Ilan, in the County of Cork.</p>
River Ilan, (29th June, 1893.)	<p>Prohibiting to use any Net (save a Landing Net as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the River Ilan situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Luriga and Coolnagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir, across the said River first to the northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maulbrack to the Townland of Curragh.</p>
Fresh Waters of District, (25th September, 1895.)	<p>Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Skibbereen District, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke-haul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).</p>
Whole District, (25th September, 1895.)	<p>Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Skibbereen District.</p>

APPENDIX No. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Bantry District.
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.
Fresh Waters of Rivers flowing into Bantry Bay. (1st Nov., 1894.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries, flowing into Bantry Bay, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Stroke-haul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod or line).
Whole District, (7th Nov., 1894.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Bantry District.
Snaive or Coomhola, Mealagh, or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. 21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets (save Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines) in fresh-water portions of Rivers Snaive or Coomhola, Mealagh or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy.
	Kenmare District.
Kenmare River or Bay, (2nd Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kenmare River or Bay.
	Killarney District.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Luch.
Whole District, Tidal Waters. (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stroke-haul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Killarney District—<i>continued.</i>	
Currane or Waterville River — Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Inscales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.
Waterville River. (10th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.
Castlemaine Harbour (to E. or N.E of a line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point), and tidal waters of Rivers Laune, Maine, and Carragh. (20th Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in Castlemaine Harbour in side or to the East or North-east of a line drawn from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Laune, Maine, or Carragh, at any time between the hours of Ten of the clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.
Castlemaine Harbour, (18th Sept., 1889.)	Providing, 1stly. —That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat. 2dly. —That the said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rdly. —That the numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.
Waterville or Currane River Estuary, and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (5th April, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Currane River, the Estuary thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the county of Kerry.
Fresh Waters of Rivers and Tributaries in the District. (13th May, 1895.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries, in the Killarney District, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (20th Sept., 1895.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the Killarney District.
Limerick District.	
River Shannon, Island Point. (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.

APPENDIX NO. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.	
River Shannon, 22nd Nov., 1862.)	Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.
River Shannon, (5th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmoubarry, on the River Shannon.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue, (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
River Deel, (6th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Ditto, (19th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Eels, between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning in Lough Derg.
River Shannon, (23rd June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22nd November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the western extremity of Graigue Island.
[Part repealed by following By-Law.]	

APPENDIX No. 14.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—<i>continued.</i>	
River Shannon, . . . (7th August, 1896.)	<p>Repealing so much of the By-law of the 23rd day of June, 1877, as enacted that between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time might be the First day of the Close Season, in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind should be killed, destroyed, or taken, by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single Rod and Line only), in that part of the River Shannon hereinafter mentioned, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draught Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draught Nets having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, was thereby prohibited within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island, such limits being within the Counties of Limerick and Clare, respectively, and enacting that:—</p> <p>Between the 1st day of August in each year and the 11th day of February in the year following (or during such other period as may hereafter be fixed as the Close Season for netting for Salmon and Trout in the River Shannon), the use of all Nets is prohibited within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island, such limits being within the Counties of Limerick and Clare, respectively.</p>
River Shannon, . . . (2nd Sept., 1866.)	<p>Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, flood, ebb, or head weir or stake net in River Shannon further inland or shorewards than the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shores or banks of said river.</p>
Lough Ree, River Shannon, . . (27th August, 1853.)	<p>Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.</p>
River Fergus, . . . (26th June, 1865.)	<p>Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.</p>
River Fergus, . . . (16th Dec., 1870.)	<p>Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.</p>
Maigue River, . . . (1st March, 1871.)	<p>Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Maigue, above Railway-bridge below Adare.</p>
Ditto, . . . (22nd Nov., 1893.)	<p>Prohibiting to use, in the Fresh water portions of the River Maigue and its Tributaries, any "Night Line" for the capture of fish of any kind.</p>
River Mulcaire, . . . (29th June, 1885.)	<p>Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballycough, on the River Mulcaire.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—<i>continued.</i>
Maigue River, (12th Sept. 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October, 1864, prohibiting Draft Nets between Ferry Draw Bridge and Bridge of Adare; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in that part of the Maigue River, between a line drawn across said River at the southern boundary of the Townland of Ballycasey on the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore on the Townland of Clunanna and the Old Bridge of Adare, all in the County of Limerick.
Do., (5th Feb., 1897.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than Thirty-eight Yards shall be used in the River Maigue, inside the Mouth of said River, as such Mouth is at present defined, or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, in the District heretofore defined and known as the No. 3, or Limerick District. 2. The use of all Nets (save a Landing Net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single Rod and Line) is hereby prohibited in the Tidal Waters outside the Mouth of the said River Maigue, as such Mouth is at present defined or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, within imaginary straight lines drawn from Mellon Point to the outermost point of Way Rock, thence to the outermost point (at Low Water of ordinary Spring Tides) of Grass Island, and from the old Building in the centre of Grass Island to the nearest point of the Embankment in the Townland of Newtown, County Limerick. 3. The use of all Nets (save a Landing Net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single Rod and Line, and save also Nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon or Trout) is hereby prohibited in the River Maigue within the Mouth of said River, as such Mouth is at present defined or may hereafter be defined under the Acts relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland. 4. It is hereby prohibited to beat the water of the River Maigue with a stick or other implement or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.
Cashen River, (12th Feb., 1886.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot in the River Cashen, in the county of Kerry.
Westmeath and Cavan Lakes, (1th Jan., 1890.)	<p>Prohibiting, 1stly.—To use for the capture of fish of any kind in any of the Lakes situated in the Counties of Westmeath and Cavan, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-Law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines used in trolling with Single Rods.</p> <p>2ndly.—To use in any of said Lakes any engine, means, or device whatsoever for the capture of fry or young of fish, for the purpose of baiting such Tram Lines as aforesaid.</p>
River Feale, . (2nd August, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.
River Shannon, between Athlone and Portunna. (8th July, 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portunna.

APPENDIX NO. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—continued.
Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and Askeaton, and Clonderlaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1892, and 30th Nov., 1893.)	<p>First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 130 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.</p> <p>Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 230 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonderlaw Bay.</p> <p>Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.</p> <p>Fourth.—No Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides.</p> <p>Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknalahee, in the County of Clare.</p> <p>Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton.</p> <p>Seventh.—No Drift Net of a greater length than 130 yards shall be in, or on board of any boat, cot, enragh, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.</p>
River Shannon, . . . (3rd September, 1894.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever in that part of the River Shannon, comprised between the sluice gates at Killaloe and a line across the River Shannon from a point fifty yards below the said sluices on the County Tipperary side, to a point on the Weir on the County Clare side about twenty-five yards below said sluices, measured along said Weir, the ends of which line are marked by Concrete Pillars
River Bunnraty, . . . (20th August, 1896.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (save a Landing Net for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line, and save also Nets duly licensed and legally used for the capture of Salmon or Trout) in the River Bunnraty, and also in the Tidal Waters outside the mouth of said River, within imaginary straight lines drawn from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Ballymorris and Moyhill to the outermost rock of Green Island, thence to the outermost rock (at low water of ordinary Spring Tides) of Quay Island, and thence to Illanmore Point in the Townland of Bunnraty West.
Barony of Corkaguiny, Co. Kerry. (23rd May, 1896.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset at any Season of the year, in or on the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries, in that portion of the Barony of Corkaguiny, County of Kerry, which is situated in the Limerick District, or on Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing for Salmon legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX NO. 14—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Galway District.	
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Stroke-haul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Whole District, (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Kilcolgan River, Tidal portion. (21st Jan., 1869.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been beached, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of such first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be unnecessarily delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person wanting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
Lough Mask and Tributaries, (26th May, 1896.)	1. Prohibiting the use of all Nets for the capture of Fish (except a Landing Net used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line) in Lough Mask and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it. 2. Prohibiting the use of Cross Lines for the capture of fish in Lough Mask, and in all the Streams and Lakes which flow into it. 3. Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of Lough Mask, and in or on the banks of all Streams and Lakes flowing into it, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line). 4. Prohibiting to have any Net for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish (save a Landing Net for use when fishing legally with single rod and line), in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh or other vessel on Lough Mask, or on any of the Lakes or Rivers which flow into it.
Connemara District.	
Whole District,* (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.

* Made before the division of the Galway District into the "Galway" and "Connemara" Districts.

APPENDIX NO. 14—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Bangor District.	
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (20th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballycrov, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers. (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycrov, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
Ballina District.	
Whole District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
Moy River and Tributaries, (11th Feb, 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River Moy and tributaries during April and May in each year—Lough Conn and Cullen excepted.
Killala Bay, (8th June, 1893.)	<p>First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killala Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Enniscrone in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo.</p> <p>Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of said line.</p> <p>Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.</p> <p>Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killala it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from remaining on board such boat whilst such Drift Net shall be in the water.</p>
Sligo District.	
Sligo River, (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.

APPENDIX No. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Sligo District—continued.
Sligo River, (25th Jan., 1897.)	<p>1st. In any part of the Tidal Waters of the Sligo or Garvogue River no two Nets shall be allowed in the water at the same time within 400 yards of each other, whether such Nets shall be on the same side or on opposite sides of the River.</p> <p>2nd. Until the Net that has been first shot has been beached and is wholly out of the water, no second or other Net shall be commenced to be shot on either side of the said River within 400 yards of such first Net.</p> <p>3rd. The use of all engines or devices for the capture of fish is hereby prohibited between Victoria Bridge and the portion of the Mill Dam which is above said Bridge.</p>
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	<p>Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.</p>
	Ballyshannon District.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District. (20th Oct., 1886)	<p>Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon District, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).</p>
Do., (13th Feb., 1871.)	<p>Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.</p>
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	<p>Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River from the point of Castle Caldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.</p>
Lower Lough Erne, (30th June, 1874.)	<p>Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.</p>
Bany Water, or Inver River, (25th June, 1872.)	<p>Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Bany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.</p>

APPENDIX NO. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Letterkenny District.	
Crana or Buncrana River, (5th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and coastwards thereof.
Do., (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Londonderry District.	
River Foyle, (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Baronscourt Lakes and Streams. (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
Tidal Waters, (5th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumagully and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX NO. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Londonderry District—<i>continued.</i>	
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (15th April, 1896.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of capturing or driving Fish close in to the Banks of the freshwater portions of any River or catching, or attempting to catch Fish with the hands (unless such catching or attempting to catch Fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing) on any portion of the freshwaters of the Rivers within the District.
Whole District, (21st Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to snatch or attempt to snatch or foul hook Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.
Coleraine District.	
Lough Neagh, (27th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.
Whole District, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Tidal Waters, and Loughs Neagh and Beg. (16th Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning. Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Nov., 1879.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line)

APPENDIX NO. 14—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND—con.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Coleraine District—continued.
Lough Neagh, (30th Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.
	—
Do., (12th Oct., 1895.)	Repealing By-Law of 28th February, 1867 (which prohibited the use of Draft Nets for Pollen) and making By-Laws as follows:—
	First.—Prohibiting to use any Draft Net for the capture of Pollen within the distance of half a mile from the mouth of any River flowing into Lough Neagh; or in Toome Bay within the following imaginary lines, namely:—
	(a.) A line across Toome Bay from Tryad Point in the County of Londonderry, to the northern point of Pullan Bay, in the County of Antrim.
	(b.) A line across the River Bann at the Railway Bridge of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway near Toome Station.
	Second.—Prohibiting to use any Draft Net for the capture of Pollen of a greater length than one hundred and thirty yards, or with meshes of less size than 42 rows of knots to the yard, that is each mesh must not be of less size than six-sevenths of an inch from knot to knot, or three and three sevenths inches all round each mesh (such measurement to be taken in the clear when the net is wet).
	—
	Ballycastle District.
Bush River, (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.
	—
	Dundalk District.
Between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point. (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, in the County of Louth.
	—
Tidal Waters, (30th June 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.

APPENDIX NO. 14—*continued.*

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report,
relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND—*con.*

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Dundalk District—<i>continued</i> Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Soldier's Point and Ballagan Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Drogheda District.
River Boyne Tidal Waters. (12th Jan., 1889.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than ninety-five yards.
	Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards.
	Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to have the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Net first shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite point is shot.
River Boyne Fresh Waters, (29th Oct., 1890.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Navan and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angles with its course at the most eastern point of Grove Island, at Oldbridge.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
1. Dublin, . . .	Skerries to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.	Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April, with the exception of the Bray River, which is between the 30th September and the 1st April following.
2. Wexford, {	Wicklow to Kilm Bay, East of Bannow Bay.	Between 15th September and 20th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 11th April.	Between 15th Sept. and 20th April, save the River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th Sept. and 11th April.
3. Waterford, .	Kilm Bay to Helvick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February	Same as Tidal.
4. Lismore, .	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	Between 31st July and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
5. Cork, . . .	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head (save in Bandon and Argideen Rivers), between 15th August and 15th February; for Bandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Argideen, between 31st August and 1st March.	Same as Tidal.
61. Skibbereen, .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
62. Bantry, . .	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.	Same as Tidal.
63. Kenmare, .	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.

No. 15.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive).

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
1	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th Oct., 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan., 1883. 4th Sept., 1893.	1. Liffey, Bray, Vartry.
2	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 15th Mar., save River Slaney and Tributaries, between 31st August and 26th February.	26th Dec., 1873. 2nd Oct., 1882. 24th Dec., 1888. 9th Feb., 1894.	2. Slaney, Courtown, Inch, Urrin, Boro.
3	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Suir and Tributaries, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb.	12th Nov., 1874. 17th Feb., 1893.	3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
4	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	6th Dec., 1891.	4. Blackwater.
5	do.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 12th Oct. and 15th Feb., save in the Argidcon River, which is between the 31st Oct. and 15th Feb.	20th Dec., 1876. 14th Dec., 1881. 6th April, 1889.	5. Lee, Bandon, Argliden.
6 ¹	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th June, 1891.	6 ¹ . Ilan,
6 ²	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 17th Mar.	29th Jan., 1873.	6 ² . Glengarriffe, Snave, &c.
6 ³	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	(7th Feb., 1856. 14th Nov., 1862.	6 ³ . Blackwater, Roughty, Cloonee, Sneem.

WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
7. Killarney.	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blaskets.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Canglass Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea and sea coasts between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points (save the Rivera Maino, Launo, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Beby, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof), between 31st August and 1st May.</p> <p>In Rivers Maino, Launo, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Beby, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 31st July and 17th January.</p> <p>Between Canglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the Islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those two points (save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their Tributaries), between 31st July and 1st May.</p> <p>In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May.</p> <p>In Waterville or Currane River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.</p>	Same as Tidal.
8. Limerick.	Dunmore to Hags Head	<p>Between 31st July and 12th February, save Rivers Cashen and Maigue, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points.</p> <p>For River Cashen (down to its mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June.</p> <p>For Maigue River, between 16th July and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 16th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.</p>	Same as Tidal.

* Close Season for the capture of Eels by means of any Coghill, Eel, or other Net or Basketwork in the eye, gap between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other Rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and the Coleraine District which is between 10th January and 1st June, in each year, and save also in Corrib or Galway

No. 15—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers & District. No.
7	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	<p>Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Inch Point and Caglass Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, (save the Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries), between 15th October and 1st February.</p> <p>In Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February.</p> <p>Between Caglass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June.</p> <p>Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February.</p>	<p>27th Sept. 1889. 29th Nov., 1893. 3rd Jan., 1894.</p>	<p>7. Inny, Rosbeg, Currane, Valencia, Maine, Laune, Carragh.</p>
8	do.	<p>Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Westmeath the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save in Lough Shoolin; save Shannon, Feale, Gesle, and Cashen, save in Mulcair River, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the Rivers Owenmore and Foonagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head.</p> <p>For Rivers Shannon and Mulcair between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. following.</p> <p>For Feale, Gesle, and Cashen and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 30th September and 1st March; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (save in the Rivers Owenmore and Foonagh) between 30th Sept. and 1st April.</p> <p>For Owenmore and Foonagh, situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 31st October and 1st May.</p> <p>For that part of the Limerick District situated in the County Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and for Lough Shoolin, between the 30th September and 1st March.</p>	<p>13th Oct., 1874. 17th Sept., 1878. 27th Aug., 1879. 19th Aug., 1883. 8th Sept., 1885. 27th Aug., 1889. 14th Sept., 1889. 18th Jan., 1893.</p>	<p>8. Shannon, Deel, Fergus, Doonbeg, Cashen, Maigue, &c.</p>

or sluice of any Eol or other weir, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is 1st July in year following, and save in Drogheda District, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and save Bivior, which is between the 10th February and 1st July in each year.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
9 th . Galway.	Hag. Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keeraunnagark South and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 16th February.	Same as Tidal.
10 th . Connemara.	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keeraunnagark South, and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station, to Slyne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.	Same as Tidal.
10 th . Ballinakill.	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries. For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.	Same as Tidal.
10 th . Bangor.	Pigeon Point to Benwoo Head.	Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy, Burrischoole and Owengarro Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Burrischoole and Owengarro Rivers and Estuaries, 31st August and 16th February.	Same as Tidal.
11. Ballina.	Benwoo to Coonamore.	Between 15th August and 16th March, save Palmerstown and Eskey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.	Between 31st July and 1st Feb., save Palmerstown and Eskey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo.	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	Between 15th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, and save in the Ballisodaro River and its Estuary, which is between 15th September and 4th March, following.	Between 15th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is between 31st July and 16th January, and save in Ballisodaro River, which is between 15th September and 4th March following.
13. Ballyshannon.	Mullaghmore to Roscar.	Between 15th August and 1st March, save River Eske and Tributaries, and Estuary, which is between 17th September and 1st April.	Same as Tidal, save Bundrows, which is between 31st July and 1st February.

No. 15—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned not inclusive)—con.

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
91	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Spiddie and Crumlin, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Oughtorard and Tributaries, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 23rd Oct., 1875. 20th Aug., 1878. 10th July, 1879. 27th Jan., 1887.	91. Corrib, Spiddie, Crumlin, Oughtorard, &c.
91	do.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Doochulla, Cashla, Ballinablinch, Screeb, and Inver, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec., 1871. 17th Sept., 1877. 20th Aug., 1878.	69. Cashla, Doochulla, Inver, Screeb, Ballinablinch, Gowla, &c.
101	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carrownisky River—between 31st Oct. and 1st July, and save Louisburgh River and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st June.	1st June, 1879. 20th Dec., 1880.	101. Erriff, Dauross, Louisburgh, Carrownisky.
102	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st May, save in Owenmore and Munhim, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and save in Burrischoole, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Owengarro and Glenamoy, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; and save Owenduff or Ballycoroy, and Ballyveeny and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June, 1872. 7th Oct., 1875. 5th Dec., 1876. Do.	102. Newport, Owenmore, Burrischoole, Owengarro, Glenamoy, Ballycoroy.
11	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries which is (in tidal) between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., (upper) between 31st Oct. and 1st June; and save Easkoy River and Tributaries, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	19th Dec., 1870. 10th July, 1877. 23rd Jan., 1881.	11. Moy, Easkoy Cloonaghmore.
12	do.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake between 19th Oct. and 1st Feb., and in Grango River between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save also in the tidal parts of the Sligo or Garvaghy River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.	24th April, 1871. 27th Sept., 1877. 30th Jan., 1886. 11th Oct., 1886. 9th June, 1893.	12. Sligo, Ballisodare, Drumcliffe.
13	do.	Between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne Rivers and Tributaries; Bunduff River, 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, 30th September and 1st February, and Erne River, 30th September and 1st March.	24th Nov., 1871. 26th June, 1875. 3rd Dec., 1884. 31st Oct., 1891.	13. Glen, Inver, Eake, Bunduff, Bundrowes, Erne.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.
14. Letterkenny.	Rossan to Malin Head.	<p>Between 19th August and 4th February, for Tidal, save Crana or Buncrana, and Gweebarra Rivers, Trawbreaga Bay, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers.</p> <p>For Crana or Buncrana River, between 14th September and 15th April.</p> <p>For Gweebarra, between 30th September and 1st April.</p> <p>For Trawbreaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July.</p> <p>For Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.</p>	<p>Crana or Buncrana River, Lennan and Gweebarra Rivers, same as Tidal for these Rivers. Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 19th Aug. and 1st June.</p> <p>Remainder of District, save one mile above the tideway in such remainder, between 19th August and 1st March.</p> <p>One mile above the tideway within such remainder, between 19th August and 4th February.</p>
14 ¹ . Londonderry,	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.	Same as Tidal.
15 ¹ . Coleraine,	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	Between 10th August and 4th February.	Between 19th August and 1st March.
16. Ballycastle,	Portrush to Donaghadee.	Between 19th September and 17th March following.	Same as Tidal.
17 ¹ . Dundalk,	Donaghadee to Clogher Head.	<p>Between Hallaghan Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 12th February.</p> <p>From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May following.</p>	<p>Between Ballaghan Point, in County Louth, and Donaghadee, in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April.</p> <p>Between Clogher Head and the Southern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 1st April.</p> <p>From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May.</p> <p>In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dea Rivers and their Tributaries, 19th August and 12th February.</p>
17 ¹ . Drogheda,	Clogher Head to Skerries.	Between 4th August and 12th February.	Same as Tidal.

NOTE.—Close Season for Pollen Fishing by Trammel and Draft Nets in

No. 15—continued.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive)—*con.*

No.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
14	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Crana or Buncrana, between 31st October and 1st March, and Owena and Owentocker Rivers, between 30th September and 1st April.	2nd Sept., 1857. 28th Feb., 1874. 25th Nov., 1874. 21st March, 1876. 3rd Aug., 1885. 26th Aug., 1885.	14. Lennan, Oweedore, Gweebarra, Bunorana.
15 ¹	do.	Between 10th October and 1st April, save in the Culluff, which is between 15th October and 1st March.	27th Jan., 1862. 19th July, 1877. 30th Dec., 1880. 18th April, 1890.	15 ¹ . Foyle, Roe.
15 ²	do.	Between 30th September and 1st March, save Rivers Maine and Blackwater, between 31st October and 1st March.	15th Dec., 1855. 12th Sept., 1891.	15 ² . Bann.
16	do.	Between 31st October and 1st February, save in the Bush River, which is between 30th September and 1st February.	23rd July, 1890. 2nd Sept., 1895.	16. Ballycastle, Glonarm, Bush, Glendun.
17 ²	do.	In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March. In any Tidal Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan River, between 19th August and 12th Feb. In any Tidal Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In any Tidal Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March.	30th Oct., 1880. 13th Dec., 1889. 18th Nov., 1892.	17 ² . Fane, Annagassan, Glyde, Dee.
17 ¹	do.	Between 15th September and 12th February.	1st Oct., 1868. 6th Dec., 1892.	17 ¹ . Boyne.

Lough Neagh between 1st November and 31st January, both days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 16.

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout, (arranged in Districts.)

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
65	River Moy.	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke.	2 May, 1870.	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert M. Crea (junior), John Clarke, John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	12 March, 1891.	Rathina.	6 Fixed draft nets.	6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length.	Tideway nets, River Moy.
67	Ditto.	J. W. Stratford.	18 May, 1870.	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert M. Crea (junior), John Clarke, John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	30 April, 1891.	Ditto.	3 Ditto.	3 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length.	Scurmore fixed nets.
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	William Little.	8 June, 1870.	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert M. Crea (junior), John Clarke, John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	28 April, 1891.	Ditto.	2 Bag nets.	Leaders, 50 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide.	Kilcummin bag nets.
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo.	Ditto.	16 May, 1872.	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert M. Crea (junior), John Clarke, John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	24 April, 1891.	Ditto.	3 Ditto.	Leaders, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each.	Ennisrone nets.
2	Sea off co. Antrim.	A. G. Fullerton.	5 September, 1866.	Ditto.		Ballycastle.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 72 yards; net, 20 yards.	Larrybane net.
2	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards.	Carriack-a-raide net.
7	Ditto.	Sir E. Macnaghten.	Ditto.	R. M. Douglas.	16th June, 1890.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 216 feet; net, 84 feet.	Portbradden net.
9	Ditto.	Earl of Antrim.	22 November, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 150 feet; net, 48 feet.	Torr net.
14	Ditto.	J. C. Anderson.	28 October, 1865.	Margaret H. Mill.	8 June, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Net, 316 feet; head, 63 feet.	Portfad net.
15	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Ditto, ditto.	Portmoan net.
60	Carnlough Bay.	Earl of Antrim.	8 February, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 115 yards long; head, 43 feet long.	Carnlough net.
59	Off coast, co. Antrim.	Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart.	9 May, 1870.	Sir Francis Macnaghten.	26 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 95 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Blackrock bag net.
60	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 74 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Glasheen Island bag net.
61	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Length, 100 yards.	Cregganagh net.
65	Ballycastle Bay.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 100 yards.	Ballycastle net.
71	Sea off coast, co. Antrim.	John Finlay.	11 May, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 80 yards.	Ballyteerim fixed net.
72	Ditto.	John McGildowney.	Ditto.	Hugh McCalmont McGildowney.	15 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 101 yards.	Clarepark fixed net.
73	Ditto.	Edmund McNeill.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 90 yards.	Currysheskin fixed net.
74	Red Bay.	H. H. McNeill.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 116 yards.	Red Bay fixed draft net.
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim.	Earl of Antrim.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 100 yards.	Layd fixed draft net.
84	Ditto.	J. E. Leslie.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 75 yards.	Templastragh net.
97	Ditto.	Earl of Antrim.	29 April, 1871.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 100 yards.	Pier net.
100	Ditto.	Denis Black.	19 July, 1871.	Elizabeth Penelope McDonnell.	18th June, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	43 fathoms long.	Moneyvart, otherwise Port Vinegar draft net.
116	Ditto.	John Finlay.	9 July, 1872.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 74 yards long; head, 26 yards long.	Seans net.
117	Ditto.	Robert Woodside.	10 July, 1872.	James Francis Mackinnon.	19 June, 1896.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leaders, A net, 330 feet; B net, 240 feet; C and D nets, 330 feet; E net, 288 feet; and F net, 600 feet.	Cregganboy net.
131	Ditto.	Robert Gregg.	15 March, 1881.	Earl of Antrim.	19 November, 1893.	Ditto.	6 Bag nets.	Each 60 feet each.	Curran, Big Duncan, Skerryvan, Little Duncan, and Portmoan nets (A, or Fla Staff net in Coleraine District).
133	Ditto.	Robert A. Taylor and William Woodside, in lieu of No. 82.	21 July, 1881.	J. F. Mackinnon.	19 June, 1896.	Ditto.	1 Draft net.	60 yards long.	Kilbane net.
23	River Erne.	Alison Sheil.	20 January, 1866.	R. L. Moore and others.	20 October, 1879.	Ballyshannon.	1 Stake net.	Land arm, 210 yards flood.	Erne weir.
64	Sea off coast of Sligo.	William Cowper Temple.	2 May, 1870.	Hon. A. E. M. Ashley.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Length, 120 yards.	Mullaghmore net.
70	Sea off coast, co. Donegal.	H. G. Murray Stewart.	13 May, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	2 Ditto.	2 nets, not exceeding 250 yards in length.	Malinbeg and Glenties nets.
70	Liver Bay.	William Sinclair.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	2 Ditto.	2 nets, 140 yards long.	Liver nets.
80	Sea off coast, co. Donegal.	Marquis Conyngham.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	2 Ditto.	Length, 130 yards.	Ballycreegan net.
88	Ditto.	Ebenezer Bastard.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	2 Ditto.	Length, 90 yards.	Drumbannan net.
90	River Erne.	R. L. Moore and others.	7 February, 1871.	John Bustard.	2 November, 1887.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Each 200 yards long.	Tideway nets, River Erne.
62	Island of Achill.	Alexander Hector.	2 May, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Bag net.	Leader, 150 yards long; head, 18 yards long.	Kuel net.
68	Owenmore River.	William Petrie.	18 May, 1870.	Charles Gallagher.	6 July, 1887.	Bangor.	3 Fixed draft nets.	3 nets, not exceeding 120 yards in length.	Owenmore nets.
69	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers.	Helen Little.	19 May, 1870.	Lowther H. Little.	9 July, 1890.	Ditto.	7 Ditto.	7 Ditto, 300 ditto.	Tullaghan nets.
110	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	Sir F. A. Knox Gore.	25 May, 1872.	Alexander Hector.	16 April, 1888.	Ditto.	2 Bag nets.	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Cushleeka and Dooghbeg nets.
111	Ditto.	William Pike.	1 July, 1872.	Ditto.	24 October, 1887.	Ditto.	2 Ditto.	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Doocra nets.
112	Ditto.	Trustees Achill Mission.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 May, 1888.	Ditto.	4 Ditto.	Leaders, 40 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Slieveonea nets.
136	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers.	J. J. F. A. and D. Miller.	21 August, 1882.	Charles and Peter L. Petrie.	27 January, 1890.	Ditto.	6 Fixed draft nets.	Not to exceed 300 yards in length.	Owresalla, Tristria, Tullachanduff, Tullaghan, and Dooboonas nets.
113	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	Trustees Achill Mission.	1 July, 1872.	Alexander Hector.	16 April, 1888.	Ditto.	5 Bag nets.	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long.	Doogort nets.
114	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	3 Ditto.	Ditto, ditto.	Keel nets.
126	Ditto.	C. S. S. Dickins.	13 December, 1879.	Ditto.	11 May, 1888.	Ditto.	2 Ditto.	Leaders of each not exceeding 40 fathoms long; heads, 3 fathoms long; and 84 fathoms long.	Benderg and Gubannat nets.
1	Sea off co. Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill.	31 August, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Bag net.	Not, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 180 yards.	Ballygelagh net.
93	Bann River.	The Irish Society.	15 February, 1871.	Ditto.		Ditto.	4 Fixed draft nets.	Not exceeding 240 yards length.	Cranagh and Ballyaghbran strand nets.
131	See above, No. 131 in Ballycastle District.	Henry O'Neill.	22 July, 1881.	Ditto.		Ditto.	4 Fixed draft nets.	Two nets 140 yards, and two 320 yards long.	East and West Tullaghmarry and Crossroagh nets.
134	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry.	Samuel Hodder.	6 March, 1867.	W. M. Hodder.	30 April, 1880.	Cork.	1 Bag net.	Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 22 feet.	Ringabella net.
26	Ringabella Bay.	Sampson French.	22 September, 1870.	Savage French.	27 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Stake net.	Length, 60 yards.	Cuskenny net.
86	Cork Harbour.	John Charles Bennett.	28 December, 1876.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 188 feet.	Bennett's Court stake net.
19	Ditto.	Ditto.	28 March, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Length, 188 feet.	Barrymore net.
138	Ditto.	Ditto.	28 October, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Head weir.	South side, 627 feet; east side, 204 feet Fish Pass south side, 34 feet; open at end in river, 34 feet.	Castlebellingham weir.
13	Sea off co. Louth.	Sir Alan E. Bellingham.	16 November, 1865.	Sir Henry Bellingham.	16 January, 1891.	Dundalk.	1 Bag net.	Leader, 360 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore.	Drughstown net.
18	Ditto.	John F. Jones.	10 July, 1872.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 50 fathoms long; head, 9 fathoms.	St. Dennis's Well net.
116	Ditto.	Arthur Newcomen.	16 January, 1866.	Jane Sophia Newcomen.	23 January, 1891.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, 210 feet; net, 54 feet.	Rath net.
4	Kennmare River.	E. B. Hartopp.	10 January, 1889.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Leader, not exceeding 50 fathoms, and head, 2 fathoms long.	Ilannalea net.
127	Kennmare Bay.	F. C. Bland.	13 May, 1870.	James Franklin Bland.	10 October, 1888.	Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Length, 120 yards.	Leenane net.
81	River Lennane (Estuary).	Sir J. Stewart, bart.	19 June, 1873.	James Augustus Stewart (Receiver over Estate).	15 January, 1891.	Letterkenny.	3 Bag nets.	Leaders not exceeding 80 yards each in length, and the heads 24 yards in length and 10 yards in width.	Horn Head nets.
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal.	Charles F. Stewart.	3 October, 1877.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Fixed draft net.	Length not exceeding 65 yards.	Craha fixed net.
121	Estuary of Crana or Castle River.	Alexander A. Richardson.	7 November, 1865.	W. M. Blennerhassett.	8 July, 1887.	Limerick.	1 Fly net.	Weir, 180 feet; H. W. M. to in-pole, 80 feet.	Shannon Lavin weir.
17	River Shannon.	W. B. Barrington.	16 March, 1866.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Stake net.	Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards.	Aylmerbeg weir.
24	Ditto.	S. Cunningham.	11 February, 1867.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Head weir.	128 feet; 18 feet eye.	Bunratty weir.
25	River Bunratty.	Thomas Studdert.	19 May, 1868.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Salmon weir or wall.	600 feet.	Doonmore weir.
21	Doonmore Strand.	John Scott.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	1254 feet.	Doonbeg weir.
22	Doonmore Strand.	W. Stockpoole.	8 February, 1870.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Stake net.	500 yards long.	Cloonan weir.
36	Shannon.	William Cough Hickie.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The leader, 274 feet long; and head, 50 feet long and 19 feet wide.	Mount Shannon weir.
56	Ditto.	Charles C. M. Vandeleur.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The first or shore leader 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 141 yards wide. The second leader 130 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 141 yards wide.	Millpark weir.
37	Shannon.	Lord Anahy.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The first or shore leader 134 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 141 yards wide. The second leader 130 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 141 yards wide.	Lackanabue weir.
38	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The leader 120 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 141 yards wide.	Lakely weir.
39	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The leader 60 yards long, and the head 26 yards long and 7 yards wide.	Lynch Lane weir.
40	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The leader 105 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 12 yards wide.	Park Road weir.
41	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The leader 78 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 9 yards wide.	
42	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	1 Ditto.	The leader 80 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 11 yards wide.	

APPENDIX No. 17.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1896.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole,	Adrigole Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Anuagh, Clare,	Bealachugga Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Anuagh.	27th November, 1878
Anuageoragh, Clare, .	The barrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Cloghmuninehy and Cloonnagarnaun.	27th November, 1873.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Innes Shannon, known as the Innes Shannon Bridge.	19th January, 1865.
Bann,	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts.	12th November, 1875.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for Navigation purposes, near St. Mullin's, in county Carlow.	16th March, 1861.
Blackwater,	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynelligan Glebe and Ballyea west.	15th March, 1870.
Boyne,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge.	8th April, 1803
Bray,	Bray Bridge,	28th August, 1893.
Bride,	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Broadmadow Water and Ward, or Swords River.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lessin Hall, Grent.	6th August, 1881.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	19th January 1865.
Carrigboy, Co. Cork, .	Carrigboy Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Castletown or Dundalk.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	15th August, 1851.
Doo,	Willstown Weir,	23rd May, 1872.
Deol or Askeaton,	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Eske,	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1869.
Fane,	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Faughan.	The Boundary between the townlands of Maydown and Carrakeel.	16th June, 1880.
Feale,	The Road leading through Killacrim from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killacrim Road across River.	4th October, 1875.
Fergus,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House at Ennis.	9th April, 1864.
Finisk, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across River at townland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bewley.	15th March, 1870.
Finn, Co. Donegal, .	The boundary between the townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick.	16th June, 1880.
Galoy, or Geale, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Garah-Gloss between the townlands of Gortacrossano and Beennaculane.	4th October, 1875.
Glangariffe,	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenshelano, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across River known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin.	15th March, 1870.
Glyde,	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Goish, Co. Waterford,	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across River from a point on townland of Dromore, at the road leading to Villerstown, to a point on the townland of Coolkeest.	15th March, 1870.
Greaghagh, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north-westerly direction across River at the townland boundary between the townlands of Rahen and Ballyheeny.	15th March 1870.

APPENDIX No. 17.—*continued.*

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1896—*continued.*

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Inch, Co. Wexford, .	Ahare Bridge,	8th November, 1865.
Lanne,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	26th July, 1865.
Lee,	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1861.
Licky, Co. Waterford.	The Bridge across River known as the Ballyheeny Bridge.	15th March, 1879.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam on said River known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Maiguo,	The Bridge across River immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Domesne.	12th August, 1864.
Maine, Co. Kerry, .	A straight line drawn across River at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclove and Ballyfinane.	26th July, 1865.
Mealagh or Dunnamark.	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill.	10th June, 1871.
Mourne,	Mourne Bridge,	16th June, 1880.
Moy,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina.	26th July, 1865.
Nore,	The Innistogue Bridge,	16th March, 1861.
Owvane, or Ballylickey.	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	10th June, 1871.
Shannon,	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir.	9th April, 1864.
Shimna,	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle, . .	25th August, 1869.
Slaney,	Enniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1868.
Sligo or Garvogue, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	11th February, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola, .	Snave Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Suir,	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir.	16th March, 1861.
Tahilla, Co. Kerry, .	The mouth of River as defined 21st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across said River from a point on townland of Tahilla to a point on townland of Derreenamucklagh.	6th February, 1879.
Tonrig, Cos. Cork and Waterford.	The Bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	15th March, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 18.

RIVER, the MOUTH of which was defined in 1896.

District.	Name of River.	Place Defined.
Bantry,	Four Mile Water or Durrus.	A straight line, marked M on the map or plan annexed thereto, drawn across said River in a north-westerly direction from the old store on the southern side of said River in the townland of Murreagh, to the point known as Hetty's Rock, on the northern side of said River—said Hetty's Rock being in the townland of Clashadoo; and the points of which line are respectively marked O (on the townland of Murreagh), and P (on the townland of Clashadoo), upon the said map or plan, all in the county of Cork.

APPENDIX No. 19.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon at Date of this Report.

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Crus Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollan.	7. Draft Nets for Pollan.	8. Pole Nets.	9. Bag Nets.	10. Fly Nets.	11. Stake Nets.	12. Head Weirs.	13. Box, Crib, &c.	14. Gap, Eye, &c.	15. Swoopers.	16. Coghills.	17. Loop Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
2. Wexford, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	-	2 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
2. Waterford, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
4. Lismore, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
5. Cork, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
6 ¹ . Skibbereen, .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
6 ² . Bantry, .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
6 ³ . Kenmare, .	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-
7. Killarney, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	1 0 0						0 10 0	-	-	-
8. Limerick, .	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
9 ¹ . Galway, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-
9 ² . Connemara, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-
10 ¹ . Ballynakill, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
10 ² . Bangor, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
11. Ballina, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
12. Sligo, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-
14. Letterkenny, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						0 10 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0
15 ¹ . Londonderry, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	-	-
15 ² . Coleraine, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	3 0 0	-
16. Ballycastle, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	0 10 0	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0
17 ² . Dundalk, .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	2 0 0						1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-

Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1896.																
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen.
1. Dublin, .	73	-	-	28	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford, .	105	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford, .	191	4	249	59	74	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	28	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore, .	204	8	33	22	89	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
5. Cork, .	173	2	-	59	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandon),	76	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Skibbereen, .	9	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bantry, .	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kenmare, .	29	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
9. Killarney .	253	3	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
10. Limerick, .	301	31	25	85	105	-	15	-	-	42	-	12	198	-	-	-	-
11. Galway, .	55	17	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	44	-	-	-	-
12. Connemara, .	99	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
13. Ballynakill, .	37	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Bangor, .	35	-	-	31	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ballina, .	94	-	-	35	26	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	41	-	-	-	-
16. Sligo, .	37	-	-	32	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
17. Ballyshannon, .	142	5	-	53	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	5	37	-	-	-	-
18. Letterkenny, .	202	-	-	26	21	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	28	-
19. Londonderry, .	150	-	-	33	81	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Coleraine, .	119	-	-	16	15	76	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	53	-	123
21. Ballycastle, .	34	-	-	15	4	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22. Drogheda, .	92	6	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33	-	-	-	-
23. Dundalk, .	73	-	-	30	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	-	-
Total, 1896,	2,619	75	309	911	425	76	24	49	-	53	2	48	421	4	61	28	123
Total, 1895,	2,621	74	302	939	392	89	17	50	-	54	2	43	421	4	53	23	-

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	5. Drift Nets,	5 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	6. Trammel Nets,	2 do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	7. Pole Nets,	3 do.
4. Draft Nets,	6 do.	8. Bag Nets,	4 do.

No. 20.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1896.

1896. Amount of Licence Duty.	1896. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1896. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	1896. Amount of Subscrip- tions received.	1896. Total Amount received.	1896. Average No. em- ployed.	DISTRICT.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
177 0 0	2 10 0	19 2 6	—	198 12 6	274	1. Dublin.
351 0 0	1 0 0	22 8 4	—	374 8 4	597	2. Wexford.
1,168 10 0	54 7 6	170 17 4	—	1,393 14 10	1,997	3. Waterford.
738 10 0	308 1 0	159 8 4	166 6 8	1,372 6 0	1,009	4. Lismore.
394 0 0	18 18 0	58 13 0	50 0 0	621 11 0	539	5. Cork.
172 0 0	—	49 2 4	2 17 6	223 19 10	268	Do. (Bandon).
75 0 0	—	0 6 0	—	75 6 0	141	6 ¹ . Skibbereen.
33 0 0	—	0 11 4	—	33 11 4	63	6 ² . Bantry.
74 10 0	9 10 0	34 10 6	—	118 10 6	115	6 ³ . Kenmare.
603 0 0	5 14 0	20 18 2	11 0 0	640 12 2	908	7. Killarney.
2,558 5 0	71 6 0	204 12 8	31 12 4	2,862 16 0	2,117	8. Limerick.
204 0 0	100 0 0	29 17 8	—	333 17 8	221	9 ¹ . Galway.
115 0 0	68 0 0	—	—	168 0 0	124	9 ² . Connemara.
109 0 0	3 6 0	2 18 4	—	116 3 4	181	10 ¹ . Ballynakill.
268 0 0	15 0 0	6 2 1	—	289 2 1	277	10 ² . Bangor.
438 0 0	81 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	537 0 0	539	11. Ballina.
102 0 0	43 0 0	9 9 2	95 0 0	309 9 2	255	12. Sligo.
448 0 0	1 0 0	19 2 2	240 11 0	768 13 2	582	13. Ballyshannon.
420 0 0	3 0 0	9 18 0	—	432 18 0	516	14. Letterkenny.
628 0 0	92 0 0	39 5 3	776 0 0	1,635 5 3	790	15 ¹ . Londonderry.
691 10 0	167 0 0	65 4 8	—	923 14 8	751	15 ² . Coleraine.
231 10 0	27 0 0	3 13 4	—	262 3 4	201	16. Ballycastle.
643 0 0	25 4 0	12 11 8	—	585 15 8	898	17 ¹ . Drogheda.
210 0 0	—	12 3 10	32 0 0	254 3 10	304	17 ² . Dundalk.
10,817 15 0	1,081 15 6	963 16 8	1,407 7 6	14,270 14 8	13,667	Total, 1896.
10,448 5 0	1,016 8 6	671 2 0	838 3 8	12,973 19 2	13,179	Total, 1895.

men employed is made up as follows:—

9. Fly Nets, 4 men.	14. Sweepers, 6 men.
10. Stake Nets, 4 do.	15. Ogbills, 1 man.
11. Head Weirs, 1 man.	16. Loop or Frame Nets . . 1 do.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5), . . 2 men.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen, . . 2 men.
13. Gap Eye, &c. 2 do.	

APPENDIX No. 21.

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TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1896, inclusive.

—	Amount received for Licence Duty.	—	Amount received for Licence Duty.	—	Amount received for Licence Duty.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1863, . . .	5,659 7 6	1874, . . .	8,776 0 0	1885, . . .	10,746 15 0
1864, . . .	6,841 5 0	1875, . . .	8,894 5 0	1886, . . .	10,652 4 6
1865, . . .	6,537 6 8	1876, . . .	9,265 15 0	1887, . . .	9,802 10 0
1866, . . .	6,828 16 8	1877, . . .	9,241 15 0	1888, . . .	10,625 0 0
1867, . . .	6,947 0 0	1878, . . .	9,290 5 0	1889, . . .	10,020 10 0
1868, . . .	6,667 0 0	1879, . . .	9,250 15 0	1890, . . .	10,005 10 0
1869, . . .	6,444 8 4	1880, . . .	9,055 10 0	1891, . . .	10,550 10 0
1870, . . .	7,233 3 4	1881, . . .	9,362 0 0	1892, . . .	10,509 0 0
1871, . . .	8,364 5 0	1882, . . .	9,935 10 0	1893, . . .	10,509 5 0
1872, . . .	8,369 5 0	1883, . . .	9,728 0 0	1894, . . .	11,138 2 6
1873, . . .	8,515 5 0	1884, . . .	9,976 0 0	1895, . . .	10,448 5 0
				1896, . . .	10,817 15 0

Appendix to the Report of the

APPENDIX No. 22.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	224	12	7
73 Salmon Rods,	73	0	0			
28 Draft Nets,	84	0	0			
6 Drift Nets,	18	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	177	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	16	2	6
Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	3	0	0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£423	5	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	85	14	0			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	36	12	9			
Printing and Stationery,	4	12	0			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	14	2			
Total,	—	—	—	200	2	11
Balance,	—	—	—	223	2	2
				£423	5	1

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	319	13	8
105 Salmon Rods,	105	0	0			
82 Draft Nets,	246	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	351	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	20	0	6
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	2	7	10
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£694	2	0

APPENDIX NO. 22.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	248	4	5			
Salaries,	46	1	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	10	4	3			
Printing and Stationery,	5	15	9			
Postage,	2	6	4			
Prosecutions,	17	14	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, .	5	13	4			
Total,	—			335	19	7
Balance,	—			358	2	5
				<u>£694</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			665	7	6
194 Salmon Rods,	194	0	0			
4 Cross Lines,	8	0	0			
249 Snap Nets,	373	10	0			
59 Draft Nets,	177	0	0			
74 Drift Nets,	222	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0			
4 Boxes or Ocribs,	40	0	0			
28 Gaps or Eyes for Eels,	28	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—			1,168	10	0
Fines received,	—			157	13	6
Miscellaneous Receipts,	—			5	1	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			54	7	6
Bank Interest,	—			8	2	8
Total,	—			<u>£2,059</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	833	4	0			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	129	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	10	19	4			
Postage,	10	8	3			
Prosecutions,	70	16	10			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . .	29	18	3			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, .	102	5	8			
Interest on Overdrafts,	7	13	1			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			
Total,	—			1,322	18	5
Balance,	—			736	3	11
				<u>£2,059</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

APPENDIX NO. 22.—*continued.*

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			736	7	5
264 Salmon Rods,	264	0	0			
8 Cross Lines,	16	0	0			
33 Snap Nets,	49	10	0			
22 Draft Nets,	66	0	0			
89 Drift Nets,	267	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
2 Stake Nets,	60	0	0			
1 Box or Crib,	10	0	0			
4 Gaps for taking Eels,	4	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty,	—			738	10	0
Fines received,	—			156	2	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			308	1	0
Sale of Forfeited Engines,	—			3	5	8
Contribution towards purchase of Steam Launch from the Duke of Devonshire,	—			166	6	8
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£2,108	13	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	594	19	10			
Salaries,	100	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	128	6	1			
Printing and Stationery,	12	12	4			
Postage, Petty Sessions Stamps, &c.,	10	19	8			
Prosecutions,	168	6	3			
Other Law Expenses,	250	0	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, &c.,	77	1	6			
Commission on Sale of Rod Licences,	14	0	0			
Launch for protection of tidal waters,	434	0	0			
Engineer's Fees,	13	15	6			
Rent of Offices,	10	0	0			
Bonus to Clerk and Inspector,	30	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			1,844	1	2
Balance,	—			264	12	3
<hr/>						
				£2,108	13	5

APPENDIX No. 22.—*continued.*

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			58	0	0
173 Single Salmon Rods,	173	0	0			
2 Cross Lines,	4	0	0			
59 Draft Nets,	177	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net,	30	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty,	—			394	0	0
Fines received,	—			55	3	0
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			3	10	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			18	18	0
Subscriptions,	—			50	0	0
Balance due to Bank,	—			31	7	3
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£610	18	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank at commencement of year,	60	17	1			
Water Bailiffs,	243	7	1			
Salaries,	60	0	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	30	5	1			
Printing and Stationery,	3	4	4			
Postage,	1	12	2			
Prosecutions,	5	1	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	48	3	4			
Commission to Rod Licence Distributors,	7	6	0			
Grant to Fishermen's Society for use of Steam Launch and Crew,	50	0	0			
Amount paid Special Bailiff on board Launch,	14	0	0			
Bank interest,	5	1	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			528	18	3
*Balance,	—			82	0	0
<hr/>						
				£610	18	3

* £3 of this due since 1894 by an ex-rod licence distributor, apparently irrecoverable, although proceedings have been taken against him and a decree obtained.

APPENDIX NO. 22.—*continued.*

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			75	5	11
76 Salmon Rods,	76	0	0			
32 Draft Nets,	96	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total for Licence Duty,	—			172	0	0
Fines received,	—			49	2	4
Subscriptions,	—			2	17	6
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£299	5	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	122	0	0			
Salaries,	25	4	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	11	14	9			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	1	9	0			
Prosecutions,	25	12	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8	1	4			
Commission on sale of Licences,	8	12	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			202	13	1
Balance,	—			96	12	8
<hr/>						
				£299	5	9

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			62	5	9
9 Salmon Rods,	9	0	0			
22 Draft Nets,	66	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duties,	—			75	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			0	6	0
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£137	11	9

APPENDIX No. 22.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	53	19	11			
Salaries,	12	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	3	15	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	1	14	9			
Prosecutions,	3	6	0			
Postage,	0	10	7			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	7	13	8			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			82	19	11
Balance,	—			54	11	10
<hr/>						
				£137	11	9

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			40	9	3
3 Salmon Rods,	3	0	0			
10 Draft Nets,	30	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duties,	—			38	0	0
Interest,	—			0	11	4
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£74	0	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	22	14	0			
Prosecutions,	4	0	5			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Commission on Licences,	1	13	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	15	4			
Postage,	0	2	4			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			38	5	1
Balance,	—			35	15	6
<hr/>						
				£74	0	7

APPENDIX No. 22.—*continued.*

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			47	0	8
29 Salmon Rods,	29	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	13	10	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Sweepers,	12	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—			74	10	0
Fines and Costs received,	—			34	10	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			9	10	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£165	11	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	66	19	6			
Salaries,	23	14	1			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7	1	11			
Printing and Stationery,	0	19	5			
Postage,	0	12	8			
Prosecutions,	9	6	6			
Moisties of Penalties to Prosecutors,	9	17	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			118	11	1
Balance,	—			47	0	1
	<hr/>					
				£165	11	2

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			522	12	11
In late Clerk's hands,	—			16	12	2
	<hr/>			539	5	1
253 Salmon Rod Licences,	253	0	0			
3 Cross Line "	6	0	0			
108 Draft Net "	324	0	0			
2 Box or Orib "	20	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—			603	0	0
Fines received,	—			20	18	2
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			5	11	0
Subscription received from John Dodd Esq.,	—			11	0	0
	<hr/>					
				1,179	17	3

APPENDIX NO. 22.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	488	0	0			
Salaries,	97	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses,	18	3	3			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	5	2	0			
Prosecutions,	3	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licence, .	32	8	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	6	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	650	3	3
Balance in Bank,	513	1	10	529	14	0
*Balance in hands of late Clerk,	16	12	2			
	<hr/>			1,179	17	3

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	1,986	4	10
301 Salmon Rods,	301	0	0			
31 Cross Lines,	38	15	0			
25 Snap Nets,	37	10	0			
85 Draft Nets,	255	0	0			
106 Drift Nets,	318	0	0			
15 Pole Nets,	30	0	0			
42 Stake Weirs,	1,260	0	0			
12 Boxes or Cribs,	120	0	0			
198 Gaps for taking Eels, . . .	198	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	2,558	5	0
Sale of forfeited fish,	—	—	—	2	15	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	171	10	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, .	—	—	—	71	6	0
Sale of horse, trap, harness, boats,						
&c.,	—	—	—	27	7	6
Subscriptions received,	—	—	—	31	12	4
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	£4,849	0	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,526	1	2			
Salaries,	280	5	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	657	11	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	191	9	8			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	83	12	0			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	46	1	2			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	127	18	3			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	2,912	18	3
Balance,	—	—	—	1,936	2	7
	<hr/>			£4,849	0	10

* Since the above account was closed proceedings were taken against the late Clerk for recovery of the sum stated to be in his hands. The County Court Judge allowed certain claims of the late Clerk, which left a balance of 5s. in his favour, and dismissed the process on its merits, but without costs.

APPENDIX No. 22—*continued.*

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			173	18	3
55 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	55	0	0			
17 Cross Line „ . . .	34	0	0			
7 Draft Net „ . . .	21	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „ . . .	50	0	0			
44 Gaps or Eyes „ . . .	44	0	0			
Total Licences, . . .	—			204	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			27	18	6
Sales of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—			1	19	2
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—			100	0	0
Total, . . .	—			£507	15	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	50	0	0			
Postage, Printing, and Stationery, . . .	6	13	3			
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	138	15	9			
Salaries, . . .	60	0	0			
Prosecutions, . . .	22	8	10			
Total, . . .	—			£277	17	10
Balance, . . .	—			229	18	1
				£507	15	11

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year, . . .	—			56	2	3
99 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	99	0	0			
3 Draft Net, „ . . .	9	0	0			
7 Coghill „ . . .	7	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties, . . .	—			115	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations (including over collections of £8 10s. 0d.), . . .	—			53	0	0
Total, . . .	—			£224	2	3

APPENDIX NO. 22—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, . . .	91	0	0			
Salaries,	30	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	13	11	9			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, . .	10	14	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	6	1	0			
Cheque for over collection of 10 per cent. rate on Gowla Fishery, . . .	2	10	0			
Refund part of over collection of 10 per cent. rate on Ballynahinch Fishery,	4	0	0			
Total,				157	17	3
Balance (including £2 over collection in respect of the 10 per cent. rate on the Ballynahinch Fishery,				66	5	0
				£224	2	3

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				133	0	4
37 Salmon Rod Licences,	37	0	0			
24 Draft Net „	72	0	0			
Total for Licences,				109	0	0
Fines Received,				2	18	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,				3	5	0
Total,				£248	8	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	83	10	0			
Salaries,	21	7	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	9	16	0			
Expenses of Prosecution,	15	7	2			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, . . .	1	8	0			
Total,				131	9	0
Balance,				116	14	8
				£248	3	8

APPENDIX No. 22—*continued.*

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			236	13	6
35 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	35	0	0			
31 Draft Net do., . . .	93	0	0			
14 Bag Net do., . . .	140	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—			268	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			15	0	0
Fines, . . .	—			4	7	8
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—			1	14	5
Total, . . .	—			£525	15	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	228	10	0			
Salaries, . . .	49	3	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	2	19	9			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery, . . .	1	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	4	1	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . .	0	6	8			
Total, . . .	—			286	0	5
Balance, . . .	—			239	15	2
				£525	15	7

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			474	12	11
94 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	94	0	0			
35 Draft Net " . . .	105	0	0			
26 Drift Net " . . .	78	0	0			
5 Bag Net " . . .	50	0	0			
7 Boxes " . . .	70	0	0			
41 Gaps for taking Eels Licences, . . .	41	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—			438	0	0
Fines, &c., received, . . .	—			16	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			81	0	0
Subscriptions received, . . .	—			2	0	0
Total, . . .	—			£1,011	12	11

APPENDIX NO. 22—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	483	10	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	0	0			
Printing, &c.,	1	12	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	16	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	11	11	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			556	13	0
Balance,	—			454	19	11
				<hr/>		
				£1,011	12	11

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			298	8	1
37 Salmon Rod Licences,	37	0	0			
32 Draft Net „	96	0	0			
2 Bag Net „	20	0	0			
9 Gaps or Eyes „	9	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licences,	—			162	0	0
Fines received,	—			2	6	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			43	0	0
Subscriptions received,	—			95	0	0
Refund overdrawn,	—			7	2	6
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£607	17	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	297	7	6			
Postage, Printing, and Stationery,	2	19	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	11	4			
Salaries,	25	15	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	2	19	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			331	12	2
Balance,	—			276	5	1
				<hr/>		
				£607	17	3

APPENDIX No. 22—continued.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			515	19	4
142 Salmon Rod Licences,	142	0	0			
5 Cross Line „	10	0	0			
53 Draft Net „	159	0	0			
4 Drift Net „	12	0	0			
4 Pole Net „	8	0	0			
1 Stake Net „	30	0	0			
5 Boxes, Cribs „	50	0	0			
37 Gaps, Eyes, &c. „	37	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			448	0	0
Fines received,	—			19	2	2
Subscriptions,	—			240	11	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			1	0	0
Total,	—			£1,224	12	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	569	7	7			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	12	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	5	7	0			
Prosecutions,	16	10	0			
Total,	—			663	4	7
Balance,	—			561	7	11
				£1,224	12	6

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			53	16	5
202 Salmon Rod Licences,	202	0	0			
26 Draft Net „	79	0	0			
21 Drift Net „	63	0	0			
3 Bag Net „	30	0	0			
3 Boxes, Cribs „	30	0	0			
6 Gaps or Eyes „	3	0	0			
23 Loop Net „	14	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			420	0	0
Fines received,	—			5	7	10
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			3	2	2
Rate on Poor Law Valuation,	—			3	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			1	8	0
Total,	—			£486	14	5

APPENDIX NO. 22—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	248	10	0			
Salaries,	70	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	78	6	10			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, .	11	6	5			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	8	11	2			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, .	2	8	4			
Total,	—			419	2	9
Balance,	—			67	11	8
				£486	14	5

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			20	13	10
150 Salmon Rod Licences,	150	0	0			
33 Draft Net	99	0	0			
81 Drift Net	243	0	0			
3 Pole Net	6	0	0			
4 Bag Net	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net	90	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			628	0	0
Fines received,	—			39	5	3
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			92	0	0
Subscriptions received,	—			776	0	0
Total,	—			£1,555	19	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,181	7	10			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	2	16	2			
Expenses for Prosecutions,	37	4	3			
Total,	—			1,326	8	3
Balance,	—			229	10	10
				£1,555	19	1

APPENDIX NO. 22—*continued.*

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
119 Salmon Rod Licences,	119	0	0			
16 Draft Net " 	48	0	0			
15 Drift Net " 	45	0	0			
76 Trammel Nets,	76	0	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
53 Coghills,	159	0	0			
123 Draft nets for pollen,	184	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licences,	—			691	10	0
Fines received,	—			65	4	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			167	0	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£923	14	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Bank on foot of 1895 account,	480	8	3			
Water Bailiffs,	18	7	8			
Salaries,	50	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	36	16	11			
Printing and Postage, &c.,	13	5	1			
Commission on sale of Licences,	44	1	6			
Interest paid to Bank,	18	14	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	139	1	10			
Hire of Steam Launch,	38	0	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	3	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			840	19	1
Balance,	—			82	15	7
	<hr/>					
				£923	14	8

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			10	0	0
34 Salmon Rod Licences,	34	0	0			
15 Draft Net " 	45	0	0			
4 Drift Net " 	12	0	0			
14 Bag Net " 	140	0	0			
1 Coghill " 	0	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licences,	—			231	10	0
Fines Received,	—			3	13	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			27	0	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£272	3	4

APPENDIX No. 22—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	229	6	4			
Salaries,	11	19	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	7	14	8			
Printing and Stationery,	2	18	0			
Postage,	0	9	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			252	7	0
Balance,	—			19	16	4
				<hr/>		
				£272	3	4

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			276	10	2½
73 Salmon Rod Licences,	73	0	0			
30 Draft Net „	90	0	0			
2 Bag Net „	20	0	0			
1 Head Weir „	6	0	0			
21 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	21	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total for Licences,	—			£210	0	0
Fines received,	—			11	18	10
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			0	5	0
Subscriptions,	—			32	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total,	—			£530	14	0½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	167	11	10			
Salaries,	90	18	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	29	15	9			
Postage,	1	3	4			
Expenses of Prosecution,	6	19	9			
Printing and Stationery,	11	14	10			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			308	4	0
Balance,	—			222	10	0½
				<hr/>		
				£530	14	0½

APPENDIX No. 22—*continued.*

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			556	2	7
92 Salmon Rod Licences, .	92	0	0			
5 Cross Line "	10	0	0			
2 Snap Net "	3	0	0			
*120 Draft Net "	360	0	0			
5 Box or Crib "	50	0	0			
33 Gaps or Eyes for Eels "	33	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total for Licences, . . .	—			£548	0	0
Fines received,	—			8	11	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			25	4	0
Interest on current Account,	—			4	0	0
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£1,141	18	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs—Eighteen Months,	548	14	0			
Salaries—Twenty-one Months,	108	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses—Eighteen Months,	38	11	0			
Blackcastle Hatchery—paid in 1896,	160	0	0			
Printing and Stationery—Two Years,	25	5	0			
Postage, and Commission on Rates,	5	11	11			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	8	6	7			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			894	8	6
Balance,	—			247	9	9
<hr/>						
				£1,141	18	3

* Since the close of the account it has been ascertained that six more draft notes were issued at £3 each.

APPENDIX

RETURNS OF FISH CARRIED BY

Returns of Fish conveyed over the

GREAT SOUTHERN AND

(Fresh Fish carried by

Salmon, 216 Tons 7 Cwts.

The weights include packages and ice. The return does not include fish.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Dublin,	Particulars not furnished.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Skerries, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balbriggan,		879	57	9	2	14	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,		105	1	18	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Beauparc, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunleer, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,		128	8	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warrenpoint, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	19	3
Portadown, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
Lurgan, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	.
Ballinderry, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	19	3
Glenavy, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	7	.
Crumlin, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	2
Aldergrove,	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	18	3	
Belfast, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	22	.	.	.	
Belturbet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	14	3	
Annaghmore, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	.	
Trew and Moy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	
Stewartstown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2	
Cookstown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	.	

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND)

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Omagh, . . .	Particulars not furnished.	172	17	13	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	1	2
Carrickmacross, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Castleblayney, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	.
Cooteshill, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2
Lisnasken, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Lisbellaw, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	3
Enniskillen, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	16	1
Newtownstewart, . . .		35	.	4	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sion Mills, . . .		34	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane, . . .		12	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Porthall, . . .		20	.	9	2	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Johnston, . . .		14	.	6	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . .		6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Irvinestown, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	2
Kesh, . . .		65	.	16	2	.	.	11	2	20	.	.	.
Pettigo, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	2	
Belleek, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	3	3	
Ballyshannon, . . .	675	66	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bundoran, . . .	97	3	7	.	.	2	5	1	.	38	6	.	
Total, . . .		2,243	161	12	1	18	13	19	3	14	238	15	2

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carlingford, . . .	Irish Stations, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greencastle, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omeath, . . .	Do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.

Weight includes that

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

	Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	178	17	3	2	317	39	1	1	5		1	2					453	46	9	
	140	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	
	
	
	
	
	178	17	3	2	251	18	10	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	178	17	3	2	7,266	661	9	.	15	1	1	2	72	2	19	2	518	49	17	

GREENORE RAILWAY.

Primo Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
.	80	7	11	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	303	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	6	.	595	33	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	12	.	980	58	10	2	3	.	.	.	.

of packages and Ice.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Belfast,	Manchester, &c., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Carrickfergus,	Liverpool, &c., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Antrim,	Birmingham, &c., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Toome,	London, &c.,	229	15	9	1	.
Kilrea,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown,	Birmingham, &c.,	9	.	9	.	.
Ballymoney,	Belfast, &c.,	359	27	4	.	.
Coleraine,	Euston, &c.,	229	22	16	.	.
Portstewart,	Belfast, &c.,	124	7	4	.	.
Portrush,	Liverpool, &c.,	847	44	19	2	.
Magilligan,	Manchester, &c.,	250	16	1	.	.
Bellarena,	Belfast, &c.,	50	3	4	2	.
Linnavady,	London, &c.,	139	9	5	.	.
Londonderry,	Birmingham, &c.,	4,856	310	2	.	.
Downhill,	Belfast, &c.,	192	16	6	.	.
	Total,	7,284	473	.	1	.

Weight given above includes

BELFAST AND COUNTY

From what Stations.	To	Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Newtownards, . . .	Belfast, . . .	1	14	1	.	.	.	.
Donaghadee, . . .	do., . . .	20	10	2	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick, . . .	do., . . .	.	9	1	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ballynahinch, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Saintfield, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundrum, . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle, . . .	do., . . .	259	17	.	.	.	.	.
Killough, . . .	do., . . .	45	14	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
Ardglass, . . .	Belfast, . . .	105	.	.	22	1	5	2
Do., . . .	Ballynahinch, . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	1	12	2	4	.	5	.
Holywood, . . .	Belfast, . . .	6	19	3	.	.	.	.
Bangor, . . .	do., . . .	26	3	2	.	.	.	.
	Total,	468	17	1	26	1	10	2

Weight includes that

COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.			Shell Fish (Exclusive of Lobsters and Oysters).				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
17	6	.	.	4	.	.	754	53	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	27	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	322	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	22	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	17	.	.	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	51	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	156	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	71	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	112	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	9	14	3
.	.	.	.	106	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	10	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	8	.	.	1,079	10	3	754	53	.	.	109	9	14	3

that of boxes and ice.

DOWN RAILWAY.

	Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	.	.	.	.	165	6	14	3	.	.	.	.	24	2	14	3
	.	.	.	.	101	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	15	1	10	.
	15	1	4	1	6	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242	15	9	3
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	2	11	.
	.	.	.	.	98	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	212	31	4	.

	3,120	195	.	.	59	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	74	12	19	.
	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	21	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	.	.	.	.	26	.	18	.	32	1	14	3	.	.	.	.
	3,166	198	4	1	455	10	7	.	32	1	14	3	620	60	8	1

of the packages, &c.

BALLYCASTLE

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballycastle,	Belfast, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballymoney,	396	21	7	3	.
		396	21	7	3	.

Above weight includes

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Buncrana,	Londonderry,	174	3	13	1	24
Fahan,	Derry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Buncrana,	Londonderry,	60	1	19	1	.
Do.,	Belfast,	9	.	10	.	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	3	.	3	3	.
Carrowen,	Derry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Inch Road,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Fahan,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Rathmullen,	London,	250	24	19	1	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	2	.	2	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	9	.	17	1	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	1	.	2	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	14	.	6	3	.
Letterkenny,	do.,	16	.	3	1	.
Do.,	Glasgow,	2	.	2	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	70	6	10	1	.
Do.,	London,	90	7	8	3	.
Do.,	Londonderry (for London),	63	6	6	.	.
Do.,	do. (for Liver- pool),	51	5	2	.	.
Do.,	do. (for Man- chester),	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	4	.	3	.	.
Rathmullen,	Derry,	180	16	2	3	.
	Total,	1,004	74	11	1	24

This weight includes that

RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwtls.	Qrs.
	8	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	182	10	6	3
	14	1	2	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	182	10	6	3

packages and ice.

AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Shell Fish.				
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Bags.	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
28	.	.	.	23	5	3	.	.	.	23	1	4	1
.	.	.	.	21	18	3
.	.	.	.	16	11	1
.	15
.	6	.	2	.	4
.	.	.	.	4	19
.	.	.	.	3	3
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.	.	.	.	6	19	1	5	.	10
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of the boxes, bags, ice, &c.
* Classed as "fish" only.

† 39 boxes 806 bags Cod and Haddock.

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DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Glady,	Dublin,	32	1	11	8	19
Do.,	Dundalk,	11	.	13	1	8
Do.,	Belfast,	3	.	4	3	7
Do.,	Londonderry,	3	.	4	1	9
	*Total,	49	2	14	1	16
Donegal,	Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	56	1	.	1	20
Do.,	Derry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total,	56	1	.	1	20
Mountcharles,	Armagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cavan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sion Mills, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Inver,	Dublin, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	14	.	15	2	.
Do.,	Manchester,	16	.	17	3	.
Do.,	Bradford,	12	.	14	1	.
Do.,	Leeds,	6	.	6	2	14
Do.,	London, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.

* Weight of packages and ice included in above.

† Including weight of packages.

RAILWAY.

Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
13	.	1	8	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	.	e.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	799	79	18	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	7	18	.
.
16	6	2	8	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	878	87	16	.
.
.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	19	1	9	.	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
.
2	14	2	.	.	8	1	27	.	14	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	2	10 brls.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
8	17	3	31	2	7	1	44	1	5	3	.	.	.	.
34	.	3	34	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	1	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	4	5	2
.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Gross in every instance.

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.s.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.s.	Qrs.
Ivner-con.	Mountcharles,	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.
Do.,	Killybegs,	1	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
Do.,	Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	*Total,	49	2	14	1	11	35	15	2
Port,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	6	.	14	1
Do.,	Belfast,	1	.	1	.	.	5	18	1
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	36	0	2
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Do.,	Manchester,	5	.	4	3	.	.	16	3
Do.,	Killygordon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	†Total,	6	.	5	3	.	45	14	2
Dunkineely,	Armagh,	4	.	4	.	.	3	11	.
Do.,	Belfast,	76	3	19	.	.	37	19	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	74	12	3
Do.,	Dungannon,	7	.	7	.	.	2	2	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	5	.	5	.	.	3	12	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	2	.	2	.	.	2	6	1
Do.,	Omagh,	7	.	7	.	.	4	16	.
Do.,	Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	7	9	2
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	11	13	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Do.,	Killybegs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Do.,	Birmingham,	46	2	12	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	185	9	5	1	.	.	8	.
Do.,	Bolton,	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	3
Do.,	Leeds,	9	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	4	.	5	2	.	.	8	.
Do.,	Manchester,	74	4	.	.	.	1	5	1
Do.,	Sheffield,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	‡Total,	423	22	.	2	.	155	17	2

* This shows gross weight of fish and packages.

† This weight includes weight of

DONEGAL

From what Stations.	To.	Salmon.					Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Killybegs.	Bradford.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	2
Do.,	Halifax.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	2
Do.,	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	.
Do.,	Leeds.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool.	273	15	11	2	.	.	.	.	14	14	.
Do.,	London.	119	11	15	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	2
Do.,	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	.
Do.,	Nottingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Do.,	Preston.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Do.,	Sheffield.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	.
Do.,	Armagh.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Do.,	Belfast.	26	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	19	19	2
Do.,	Derry.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2
Do.,	Dublin.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	11	2
Do.,	Enniskillen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Do.,	Lurgan.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	2
Do.,	Omagh.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3
Do.,	Stranorlar.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2
Do.,	Mountcharles.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.
Do.,	Dunkineely.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Do.,	Bruckless.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	*Total.	421	29	8	2	.	.	.	.	162	6	.
Cloghan.	Londonderry.	13	.	9	2	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.	5	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	16	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar.	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybofey.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total.	27	.	16	1	12	1	1	16	.	.	.
Fintown.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London.	7	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin.	86	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester.	40	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybofey.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	†Total.	133	7	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Above weight includes packages and ice.

† Weight includes that of the boxes, &c.

DONEGAL

From what Station.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Genties, . . .	Armagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ballybofey, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Dublin, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Dungannon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Glenmore, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Londonderry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Lurgan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Omagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Strabane, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Stewartstown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	London, . . .	85	6	14	9	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	85	6	17	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	17	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	187	14	17	.	.	.	.	.	.

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Clady, . . .	All Stations, . . .	49	2	14	1	16	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . .	do., . . .	50	1	.	1	20	.	.	.	.
Mountcharles, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inver, . . .	do., . . .	49	2	14	1	11	.	.	.	.
Port, . . .	do., . . .	6	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely, . . .	do., . . .	423	22	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Killybegs, . . .	do., . . .	421	29	8	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cloghan, . . .	do., . . .	27	.	16	1	12	1	1	16	.
Fintown, . . .	do., . . .	133	7	18	3	.	.	.	.	.
Genties, . . .	do., . . .	187	14	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Grand Total, . . .	1,351	81	16	.	9	1	1	16	.

Weight includes that

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January.	Dingle.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
February.	Dingle.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Annascaul.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	London.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Nottingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
March.	Dingle.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Broadstone.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Leicester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Leeds.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Sheffield.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Wigan.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		* Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.
April.	Dingle.	Tralee.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Kingsbridge.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Liverpool.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Birmingham.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Manchester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Wigan.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Broadstone.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Holyhead.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Leeds.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.	do.	Leicester.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		† Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Weight of boxes and hampers included.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
	11	19	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	1	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	14	.	.	.	.	.
	11	19	2	.	3	10	3	94	4	14	.	.	.	.	.

	26	14	2	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	9	12	1	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	25	14	2	.	12	14	2	26	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
	17	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	8	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	1	18	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	17	15	.	.	11	10	.	84	4	4	.	.	.	.	.
	21	3	2	.	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	212	12	2	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	217	10	17	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	6	19	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,123	58	3	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
	21	3	2	.	1	8	2	1,983	99	3	.	.	.	.	.

† Packages and ice included in weight.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Bboxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
May,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Birmingham, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Leeds, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Annascuil, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Euston, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Manchester, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		*Total, . .	..	.	.	.	.	.
June,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Manchester, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Manchester, . .	7	.	.	7	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	7	.	.	7	.	.
August,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Manchester, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	Dingle, . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	Dingle, . .	Tralee, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Kingsbridge, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Manchester, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Holyhead, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Bolton, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Liverpool, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . .	Do., . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Packages and ice included.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.			Herrings.				
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
18	5	3	.	.	.	.	55	2	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	4	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
18	5	3	.	.	.	.	258	12	18	.	.	.	.	.
18	1	1	.	.	.	.	31	1	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107	6	7	.	.	.	.	.
16	1	1	.	.	.	.	140	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	7	3	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	11	2	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.
12	5	.	.	1	11	2	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	2	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*755	113	5	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	2	.	3	6	.	777	114	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	19	1	.	.	.	.	37	1	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	287	14	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*153	23	19	.	.	.	.	.
3	19	1	.	3	7	.	521	41	7	.	.	.	.	.

* Barrels of Cured Mackerel.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
November,	Dingle, .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Leeds, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Blackburn, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Dingle, .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Broadstone,†	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total .	.	.	.	.	.	.
January,	Castlegregory, .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
April, .	Castlegregory, .	Bishopsgate, London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
May, .	Castlegregory, .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
June, .	Castlegregory, .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
July, .	Castlegregory, .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
August, .	Castlegregory, .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Cured Mackerel.

LIGHT RAILWAY—continued.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
2	17	.	.	2	18	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	1,071	63	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	98	14	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	33	1	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	75	3	15	.	.	.	.	.
.	70	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
2	17	.	.	2	18	.	1,400	79	16	.	.	.	.	.
.	358	17	18	.	.	.	.	.
8	14	.	.	.	.	.	110	5	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	14	.	.	1	9	2	468	23	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	17	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	11	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	28	1	9	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	4	.	64	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	64	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

† 2 cwt. 2 qrs. Winkles.

TRALEE AND DINGLE

Month.	From what Station.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
September.	Castlegregory, .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
October, .	Castlegregory, .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Wigan, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	Castlegregory, .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	Castlegregory, .	Tralee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	.

LISTOWEL AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Ballybunion, .	Dublin, .	95	2	7	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford, .	37	1	7	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London, .	4	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tralee, .	4	.	.	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Listowel, .	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork, .	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham, .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester, .	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle, .	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Stranorlar, .	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, .	151	8	19	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

LIGHT RAILWAY—*continued.*

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes of Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	9	11	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	31	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	316	15	19	.	.	.	.	.
.	262	14	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	34	1	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	78	3	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.
.	225	13	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	938	49	14	.	3	.	3	.
.	40	4	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	66	5	6	.	.	.	.	.

BALLYBUNION RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MIDLAND GREAT

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Mullingar, .	Irish and English Stations.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	13	1
Boyle, . . .	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	1
Ballysodare, .	do.,	415	18	17	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	do.,	205	19	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	.
Athlone, . . .	do.,	23	1	7	2	10	.	.	.	.	8	9	.
Athenry, . . .	do.,	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Oranmore, . . .	do.,	18	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
Galway, . . .	do.,	2,014	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	695	11	.
Oughterard, .	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Maam Cross, .	do.,	65	.	3	3	21	14	2	24	.	.	.	.
Recess, . . .	do.,	14	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballynahinch, .	do.,	106	2	9	.	8	6	.	23	1	14	.	.
Clifden, . . .	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	17	2
Ballyvary, . . .	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Foxford, . . .	do.,	208	9	.	.	23	16	2	20	.	.	.	.
Ballina, . . .	do.,	3,960	161	18	3	52	2	1	.	70	15	.	.
Killala, . . .	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar, . . .	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.
Westport, . . .	do.,	249	16	13	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Westport Quay, .	do.,	158	8	13	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newport, . . .	do.,	83	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mallaranny, . . .	do.,	90	2	11	1	10	.	.	.	1	10	3	.
Achill, . . .	do.,	309	25	7	1	20	2	9	.	20	.	.	2
GRAND TOTAL,		7,009	291	17	3	7	56	13	1	3	835	6	2

Weights include that

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8,849	359	1	.	282	7	19	.	20	.	10	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	.	400	37	12	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	1	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,534	85	2	.	9	.	8	3	.	.	.	.
5,321	323	13	.	106	20	17	.	112	3	4	.	372	31	10	.	634	60	10	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	105	11	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	439	8	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	3	1	3	106	6	11	1	273	31	3	1
3,915	195	5	.	.	.	.	.	848	22	15	2	144	9	15	.	1,682	167	8	.
.
.	.	.	.	620	91	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	274	3	10	2	.	.	.	.	286	25	17	2
.
102	11	2	.	21	1	9	.	516	17	19	1	.	.	.	.	383	3	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	312	33	13	.
.	.	.	.	34	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	491	47	10	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	509	50	18	.
14	1	6	.	245	21	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,002	92	1	2
9,352	531	6	.	4,875	497	18	2	4,222	155	10	3	664	49	12	1	6,067	551	6	1

of packages and ice.

SLIGO, LEITRIM, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
*Sligo,	Armagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybay, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belturbet, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carrickmacross, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castleblayney, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cavan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cootehill, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dungannon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Exchange, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fintona, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lisnakea, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Omagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newbliss, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manorbhamilton, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
†Ballysodare,	Enniskillen,	2	.	.	.	16
Do.,	Belcoo,	3	.	.	.	21
Do.,	Manorbhamilton,	4	.	.	.	23
Do.,	Dromahair,	3	.	.	.	27
Do.,	Sligo,	2	.	.	.	16
Do.,	Armagh,	14	1	5	2	.
Do.,	Ballybay,	1	.	.	.	9
Do.,	Belfast,	3	.	.	.	24
Do.,	Clones,	6	.	.	2	11
Do.,	Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	7
Do.,	Dungannon,	3	.	.	.	25
Do.,	Lisnakea,	7	.	.	2	2
Do.,	Newbliss,	8	.	.	2	20
Do.,	Newry,	1	.	.	.	6
Do.,	Omagh,	3	.	3	1	8
Do.,	Warrenpoint,	1	.	.	.	7
Do.,	Liverpool,	48	4	12	.	.
Do.,	London,	27	2	14	.	.
Do.,	Norwich,	1	.	.	1	12
Do.,	Smithboro',	2	.	.	.	17
Total,		139	8	18	2	25

* Above includes weight of packages.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Harcourt-street,	Particulars not given.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bray,		15	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,		6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Arklow, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Ferns,		56	.	7	1	19	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,		43	.	16	3	4	.	.	.
Edermine Ferry,		63	1	12	1	10	.	.	.
Macmine Junction,		480	12	7	.	1	.	.	.
New Ross,		102	12	10	.	.	.	.	.
Killurin,	Total.	213	10	13	.	13	.	.	.
Wexford,		910	75	2	2	.	.	.	.
		1,838	116	2	1	1	.	.	16

FISHGUARD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.
Rosslare,	Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rosslare Har- bour,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
	Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16

* 22 packages.

WEXFORD RAILWAY.

Conargo Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Packing, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	1,471	147	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	.
9	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	3	18	.	.	.	.	.	420	35	13	3
5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	382	22	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
12	15	.	.	10	1	.	.	1,967	178	3	3	2	.	1	3	428	96	3	3

ROSSLARE RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	38	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	32	1	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	38	1	17	.	32	1	8	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.

CORK, BANDON, AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Upton, .	*Cork, .	223	4	7	3	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bandon, .	do., .	120	10	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Desert, .	do., .	2	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballineen, .	do., .	62	.	6	3	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway, .	do., .	20	.	2	2	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bantry, .	do., .	18	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	126	18	.	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Do., .	English Stations, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skibbereen, .	*Cork, .	45	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	73	1	.	.
Baltimore, .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Leeds, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Dublin, .	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	1	16	.	.
Do., .	Kilkenny, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Kinsale, .	Ballineen, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.
Do., .	Clonakilty, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	.
Do., .	Dunmanway, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	.	.
Do., .	Bandon, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	16	.	.
Do., .	*Cork, .	194	9	14	.	.	.	.	.	371	.	.	.
Total,		764	29	13	3	3	5	3	.	628	2	.	.

* Through fish included

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.
.
.
.	.	.	.	543	28	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	2	10	.	157	8	18	.	85	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
296	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4,559	228	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
100	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
54	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4,442	222	2	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
800	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,032	51	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
15,343	806	14	.	1,270	69	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23,726	1378	7	.	1,990	108	12	.	65	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Gross weight.

CORK, BLACKROCK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Baskets, Boxes, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bingaskiddy,	Cork, thence to London,	.	.	.	.	.
Aghado,	Do., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.

The weights shown are

WATERFORD, LIMERICK.

[illegible]

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Ballycar,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Ennis,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Cruskeon,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	7	.	.	.	.
Ardrahan,	Athenry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	11	3	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.
Do.,	Newcastle West,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	2	.
Do.,	Rosstemple,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	11	.	.
Do.,	Loughrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athenry,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castleconnell,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	3	20	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	12	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	9	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	23	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	2	2	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	1	7	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	20	.	.	.
Killaloe,	Limerick,	110	.	7	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	57	.	3	1	23	5	4	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	10	18	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	2	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	Fiddown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilsheelan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	3	20	.	.	.
Do.,	Caher,	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	14	.	.	.
Do.,	Cashel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bunsha,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tipperary,	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Castleconnell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tralee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Laffansbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Templemore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Goold's-cross,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cork,	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Fethard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD, LIMERICK,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waterford,	Thurles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybrophy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Athenry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	.	.
	Total,	3,029	206	18	1	8	90	16	3	22	39	.	1

Weight includes that of

CLAREMORRIS, COLLOONEY,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sligo, . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Listowel, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tuam, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Claremorris, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Swinford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Charlestown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tubbercurry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	.

AND WESTERN RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Oysters.				Other Shell Fish.			
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Packages, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Packages, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	16	1	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	18	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	12	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	8	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	932	110	19	3	886	21	12	.	238	11	4	.	1,586	203	18	2

the packages and ice.

AND SLIGO RAILWAYS.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	18	1	.	.	.	.	89	8	2	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	3	.	.	.	.	22	1	16	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	4	2	.	.	.	.
1	6	.	.	.	.	.	167	14	8	3	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						
		Hampers.	Parcels.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Waterford (Parcels Dept.)	Thomastown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Maryboro',	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford (Goods Dept.)	Athlone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bagnalstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballybrophy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Cloughjordan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mountrath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Maryboro',	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Mountmellick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Portarlington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyleix,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyhale,	Waterford,	18	.	.	.	.	9	3
Kilkenny,	Waterford,	20	.	.	.	.	6	3
Do.,	Paddington,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Do.,	Birmingham,	8	.	.	.	.	3	1
Do.,	Bournemouth,	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Do.,	Bristol,	2	.	.	.	.	3	2
Attanagh,	Dublin,	.	7	.	.	.	1	2
Do.,	Waterford,	.	8	.	.	.	1	.
Thomastown,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	5	.	.	2
Do.,	Kilkenny,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1
Do.,	Waterford,	.	.	108	20	4	10	.
Maryborough,	Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyleix,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total,		45	15	110	28	5	13	2

WATERFORD AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tramore,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN,

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Dungarvan,	All,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cappagh,	Do.,	466	19	9	1	.	7
Cappequin,	Do.,	650	32	6	8	.	.
Lismore,	Do.,	271	39	18	.	.	.
	Total,	1,296	91	14	.	.	7

Weight includes that of

LIMERICK AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Listowel,	Waterford,	85	2	9	2	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	68	2	15	.	.	.
Lixnaw,	Birmingham,	53	2	14	2	.	20
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	123	3	4	1	.	9
Do.,	Tralee,	129	2	10	3	.	7
Do.,	Waterford,	453	18	7	2	.	6
Abbeydorney,	Cork,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tralee,	Listowel,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Abbeyleale,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Newcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballingrane,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	911	32	1	3	.	14

TRALEE AND

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fenit, . . .	New Milford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Holyhead, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Manchester, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Birmingham, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Bradford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Sheffield, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Leeds, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Waterford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Newcastle, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Spa, . . .	Ennis, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Kingsbridge, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Listowel, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Do., . . .	Killaloe, . . .	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,* . . .	.	.	.	.	.

* Weight including

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Lahinch, .	Ennis, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	10	.
Do., .	Killrush, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,* .	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	4	.	.

* Including

FENIT RAILWAY.

Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).				Mackerel.				Herrings.				Oysters.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.
.	.	.	8,472	423	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	6,091	301	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	4,102	205	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2,795	139	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	261	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	23	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	193	9	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	382	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	629	31	9	.	42	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	59	2	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
.
.	.	.	23,054	1,162	14	.	42	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3

Ice and Packages.

CLARE RAILWAY.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).		
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
16	.	16	.	11	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	10
.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
54	7	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
70	8	14	2	21	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	14

packages.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Quality, .	Ennis, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Do., .	Corofin, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do., .	Ennistymon, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Miltown, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Doonbeg, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilrush, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilkee, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Broadstone, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Cahiriveen, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	London, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Tipperary, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, \$ .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Kilmurry, .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ennis, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ennistymon, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilrush, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, \$ .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doonbeg, .	Kilrush, \$ .	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush, .	Camden (London),	23	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Euston, do.,	189	18	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	110	9	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	12	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Birmingham, .	10	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ennis, .	18	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	25	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Paddington, .	727	71	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total, \$.	1,112	103	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkee, .	Birmingham, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Bristol, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Holyhead, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Liverpool, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

• Bags.

† Barrels.

‡ Baskets.

§ Gross

OLARE RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herringa.				Lobsters.				Other Shell Fish (Exclusive of Oysters).		
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwt.
68	2	8	.	5	.	5	.	6	.	4	.	1*	.	2
2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1†	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
957†	136	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	6*	.	7
1†	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3†	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	5	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.
22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
8†	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,158	140	11	2	6	.	5	.	16	.	13	.	7	.	8
30	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
110	4	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,931†	275	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2,112	284	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
872	54	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
63	2	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
541	86	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

weight. † Weight includes packages and ice.

WEST AND SOUTH

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Kilkea—con.	Leicester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Manchester, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Do., .	Broadstone, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
Do., .	Kingsbridge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Ennis, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Kilrush, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., .	Quilty, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2

* Gross

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Railway

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lurgan, .	Particulars not furnished.	360	18	10	.	.
Portadown, .		30	2	6	.	.
Trew and Moy, .		26	.	12	.	.
Stewartstown, .		20	1	7	1	22
	Total,	436	22	14	1	22

CLARE RAILWAY—continued.

Mackerel.				Herrings.				Lobsters.				Other Small Fish (Exclusive of Oysters.)		
Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.
10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
143	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
338	17	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
384	65	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,725	178	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

weight.

OF POLLEN.

Companies during the year 1896.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (ANTRIM JUNCTION).

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Glenavy,	Particulars not furnished.	94	4	17	2	.
Crumlin,		119	6	2	3	10
Aldergrove,		351	20	4	.	.
	Total,	664	31	4	1	10

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes, Baskets, &c.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Antrim,	Manchester, etc.,	638	35	4	.	.
Bandalstown,	Liverpool,	10	.	11	.	.
Toomebridge,	Manchester, etc.,	1,869	125	6	.	.
Money more,	Do.,	674	39	13	.	.
Cookstown,	Birmingham,	26	1	13	3	.
	Total,	3,217	202	6	3	.

The weight of boxes is included in above.

APPENDIX

RETURNS

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to
year ended 31st

DROGHEDA STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896.					
January,	Drogheda,	Liverpool,	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	.	9	.
March, .	do.,	do.,	1	16	.
April, .	do.,	do.,	2	9	.
May, .	do.,	do.,	2	13	.
June, .	do.,	do.,	4	14	.
July, .	do.,	do.,	6	14	.
August, .	do.,	do.,	1	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	18	16	.

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896,	Portrush, .	Stranraer,	43	4	.
	Derry, .	Do.,	78	7	.
	Ballymoney, .	Do.,	9	4	.
	Toome, .	Do.,	64	13	.
	Antrim, .	Do.,	2	6	.
	Coleraine, .	Do.,	2	17	.
	Money more, .	Do.,	14	18	.
	Magilligan, .	Do.,	3	1	.
	Larne Harbour, .	Do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	209	10	.

No. 23—*continued.*

OF FISH

the following Ports in England, Scotland, &c., during the December, 1896 :—

PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	.
.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	13	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	15	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	15	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	19	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	12	.
.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	5	.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	11	.
.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	15	.
4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	219	15	.

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	2	7	.	.	.	.
.	1	15	.
144	83	1	.
31	26	4	.
85	35	4	.
.	5	19	.	5	12	.
260	8	6	.	151	17	.

DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL SCREW

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896.					
January, . . .	Dublin,	Liverpool, . . . . .	.	.	.
February, . . .	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
September, . . .	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
		Total, . . . . .	.	.	.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Aldergrove,	English Stations via Greenore and Holyhead.	.	.	.
Ardara Road,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Armagh,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Ballyshannon,	do.,	64	19	2
Ballysodare,	do.,	6	16	.
Ballinamallard,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Bawnboy Road,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Belcoo,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Belleek,	do., . . . . .	.	4	2
Ballyhaise,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Belturbet,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Bruckless,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Bundoran,	do.,	7	18	1
Bush,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Castleblayney,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,	do., . . . . .	.	2	.
Castlecauldwell,	do., . . . . .	.	.	1
Carlingford,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Clady,	do., . . . . .	.	3	.
Crumlin,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Cullovile,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Donegal,	do., . . . . .	.	.	.
Dromahair,	do., . . . . .	.	.	2
Dundalk,	do.,	15	8	.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Dunkineely,	English Stations via Greenore and Holyhead.	2	11	.
Enniskillen,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Florence Court,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Fintown,	do.,	1	5	.
Fivemiletown,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Glenavy,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Glenties,	do.,	15	6	.
Greencastle,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Greenore,	do., . . . .	.	2	.
Inver,	do., . . . .	.	4	.
Irvinestown,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Kesh,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Killylea,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Killybegs,	do.,	17	7	.
Lisbellaw,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Londonderry,	do.,	1	4	.
Lurgan,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Mount Charles,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Newtownbutler,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Newbliss,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Newry,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Omeath,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Pettigoe,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Port,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Strabane,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Sligo,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Tynan,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Warrenpoint,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
	Total,	183	6	.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Pack-ages.	Tons.	Cwts.
Dublin,	English Stations via Dublin and Holyhead.	893	81	8
Cork,	do.,	362	26	4
Baltimore,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Bantry,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Cahiriveen,	do.,	68	3	1
Castlegregory,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Caragh Lake,	do.,	46	3	10

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
		Pack-ages.	Tons.	Cwts.
Dingle,	English Stations <i>via</i> Dublin and Holyhead.			
Fenit,	do.,			
Glenbeigh,	do.,	6		10
Kells,	do.,			
Kilkenny,	do.,	12	1	
Killorglin,	do.,	841	84	2
Kinsale,	do.,			
Limerick Junction,	do.,	115	11	6
Limerick,	do.,	678	67	8
Lismore,	do.,	220	22	
Middleton,	do.,	15	1	11
Queenstown,	do.,			
Skibbereen,	do.,			
Tralee,	do.,			
Valentia,	do.,	7		12
Achill,	do.,	127	11	1
Athenry,	do.,			
Athlone,	do.,			
Ballina,	do.,	1,063	101	18
Ballinahinch,	do.,	32	2	2
Ballysodare,	do.,	62	4	18
Clifden,	do.,			
Foxford,	do.,	64	6	1
Galway,	do.,	357	83	12
Kilkea,	do.,			
Kilrush,	do.,	89	8	12
Mallaranny,	do.,	8		12
Oranmore,	do.,			
Qulity,	do.,			
Recess,	do.,			
Sligo,	do.,	159	14	8
Westport,	do.,	818	20	14
Beaupark,	do.,	29	1	1
Dunkineely,	do.,	9		18
Fintown,	do.,	6		12
Glenties,	do.,			
Killybegs,	do.,	70	8	18
Port,	do.,			
Castlebellingham,	do.,			
Arklow,	do.,			
New Ross,	do.,	45	3	17
Wexford,	do.,			
Wicklow,	do.,			
Youghal,	do.,	1,035	103	10
Kenmare,	do.,	63	6	14
	Total,	6,805	648	14

RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Lobsters and Oysters.			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Pack-ages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Pack-ages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Pack-ages.	Tons.	Cwts.	Pack-ages.	Tons.	Cwts.
.	.	.	3,812	192	9	.	.	.	632	23	4
.	.	.	8,204	410	4	.	.	.	20	1	.
92	4	.	178	8	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	20	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1,101	53	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	6
.	.	.	21	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2,333	117	19	.	.	.	129	7	4
15	.	8	998	49	18	.	.	.	20	1	.
114	4	.	21,033	1,051	18	.	.	.	37	1	17
33	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
401	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	2	9
112	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
.
643	18	4	3,619	180	19	.	.	.	137	6	17
.
365	12	.	6,164	308	4	.	.	.	260	13	.
.	.	.	171	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
1,540	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
397	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
148	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	2	5
386	11	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	16
21	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
58	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	1	12	17	.	17	.	.	.	106	17	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	4	1
17	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	222	13	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	2	1
.
4,541	178	11	64,220	2,711	9	232	11	12	2,213	121	.

GLASGOW, DUBLIN, AND

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Moville,	Manchester, via Morecambe.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
July,	Londonderry,	London,	8	13	2
October,	Moville,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Bradford, . . . .	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Manchester, . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.
July,	do.,	Fleetwood, . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
August,	Westport,	Liverpool, . . . .	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
January,	Moville, Londonderry,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
March,	Sligo,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Stettin, . . . .	.	.	.
August,	Westport,	Glasgow, . . . .	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do., . . . .	.	.	.
Total,			8	13	2

LONDONDERRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Primo Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackarel.			Herrings.			Other Fish (Cod).		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	12	.
.	8	4	.
.	1	2	.
.	7	.
.	4	.
.
.	1	2	.
.	14	.
.	8	6	2
.	9	15	.
.	2	19	2
.	6	.
.	1	2	.
.	3	.	.
.	8	.
.	18	.
.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	19	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	18	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	.	.
.	1	16	.
.	3	2	.
.	1	17	.
.	15	.
.	6	10	.
.	1	3	.
.	12	18	.
.	23	3	.
.	39	8	.
.	3	.
.	1	10	.	.	.	.
.	11	8	.	.	.	.
.	50	9	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	19	.	.	4	13	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	104	4	.	68	.	.	134	16	.

LIMERICK

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Galway, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Allibies, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Dunmanus, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilcronan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Baltimore, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
February,	Valentia, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
April,	Galway, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
June,	Limerick, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
August,	Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Valentia, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
September,	Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
November,	Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
December,	do., . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Total,			.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896,	Ardrahan, . . .	New Milford, . . .	.	.	.	.	7	.
	Kilrush, . . .	do., . . .	74	6	.	.	.	.
	Foynes, . . .	do., . . .	44	15	.	.	.	.
	Sixmilebridge, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Corofin, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lismore, . . .	do., . . .	12	13	.	.	.	.
	Tuan, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Trillick, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fiddown, . . .	do., . . .	16	6	.	.	.	.
	Askeaton, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Adare, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Lixnaw, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896.	Cappoquin, .	New Milford, .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kilkenny, .	do., .	.	15	.	.	1	.
	Quilty, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fenit Pier, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Gort, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Limerick, .	do., .	23	6	.	.	.	.
	Ennis, .	do., .	.	9	.	.	.	.
	Kilkee, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Crushcen, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Waterford, .	do., .	156	.	.	62	18	.
	Kilaloe, .	do., .	.	2	.	.	.	.
	Castleconnell, .	do., .	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Clonmel, .	do., .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dungarvan, .	do., .	.	2	.	.	.	.
Total, .			323	15	.	63	6	.

DUNDALK AND NEWRY

Year.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	.	1	.
1896, . . .	Newry, . . .	do., . . .	.	.	.
Total, .			.	1	.

CITY OF CORK STEAM

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Cork, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	68	17	.
Do., . . .	do., . . .	Milford, . . .	8	13	.
Do., . . .	do., . . .	Bristol, . . .	3	3	.
Do., . . .	do., . . .	Newport and Cardiff, .	.	2	.
Do., . . .	do., . . .	Southampton, . . .	.	.	.
Total, . . .			80	15	.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS—continued.

Mackerel.			Herrings.			Lobsters.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	19	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
690	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	14	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
1	2	.	301	12	.	.	3	.	95	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	15	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
.	.	.	6	5	.	.	.	.	66	18	.
693	4	.	307	17	.	17	11	.	364	7	.

STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
8	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	5	.
8	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	19	.

PACKET COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
2	6	.	2,665	13	.	.	.	.	367	13	.
.	.	.	89	14	.	54	15	.	166	16	.
.	.	.	4	16	.	.	.	.	122	19	.
.	.	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	.
2	6	.	2,762	10	.	54	15	.	659	19	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Limerick,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
February,	Waterford,	Southampton,	.	5	3
March,	do.,	do.,	.	7	2
April,	do.,	do.,	.	13	1
May,	do.,	do.,	.	11	2
June,	do.,	do.,	.	9	3
July,	do.,	do.,	2	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	9	.
September,	do.,	Plymouth,	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	4	16	3

CLYDE SHIPPING

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	West Coast Ireland,	Glasgow,	.	.	.
February,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
March,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
April,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
May,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
June,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
July,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
August,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
September,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
October,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
November,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
December,	Do.,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.

COMPANY (LIMERICK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	6	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	12	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	21	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	18	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	55	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			114	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

COMPANY (WATERFORD).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	15	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	.	.

COMPANY (CORK).

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Other Fish.		
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	118	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.	.	.	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	.	.	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	33	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	50	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	107	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	64	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			396	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP

Month.	From what Places.	To what Ports.	Salmon.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1896.					
Jan.-Dec.,	Waterford, . . .	Liverpool, . . .	14	12	.
Do.,	Do. . . .	Bristol, . . .	25	14	.
		Total, . . .	40	6	.

COMPANY.

Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Mackerel.			Herrings.			Bay.		
ons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
.	.	.	85	12	.	167	6	.	14	16	.
.	21	10	.	10	5	.
.	.	.	85	12	.	188	16	.	25	1	.

FISHERIES (IRELAND)

ACT, 1842.

(5 & 6 VIC., CAP. 106), SEC. 112.

